The New-York Times.

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ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Semi-Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia.

Public Exercises in the Academy of Music.

Grand Parade of Thirty Thousand Members of the Order.

Observances in This City and Elsewhere.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, April 26.

Philadelphia presents an exceedingly gay and animated appearance to-day. In various parts of the city flags are floating, and many houses, public and private, are handsomely decorated. The hotels are all filled to their utmost capacity by strangers, and the streets in the centre of the city are lined with people. The occasion is the grand national celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship. The Grand Lodge of the United States, at its meeting in September, 1868, directed that this celebration should take place in this city; and P. G. Sire KENNEDY, of New-York; P. G. Sire NICHOLSON, of Pennsylvania; P. G. Sire VERICH, of Missouri; P. G. Sire PARKING, of Pennsylvania; Grand Sire E. D. FARNSWORTH, of Tennessee, and Representative FORD, of Massachusetts; GAHEY, of Maryland; READ, of New-Jersey, and MARIS, of Delaware, were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration. The joint committees of the Lodges and Encampments in the city have held frequent meetings for months past, arranging plans for the event. The results of their labors are being witnessed by our citizens to-day.

This being a national celebration, it is participated in by numerous lodges and delegations from other States. As early as Saturday morning the strangers began to arrive in the city, and from that time until this morning, every train which reached here brought lodges, delegations and individual members of the Order, to take part in the exercises of to-day. The strangers in the city are now numbered by thousands. The hotel accommodations of the city are extensive, but on this occasion many of the visitors to the city were unable to secure quarters, and were provided for by members of the Order residing here.

THE SCENE ON BROAD-STREET.

At a very early hour this morning, the appearance of Broad-street, in front of the Academy of Music, gave evidence that some unusual event was about to transpire in that vicinity. Small knots of people assembled at the different corners, and as the hour of 9 o'clock approached the crowd indicated until both sides of Broad-street, from Spruce to Walnut, presented a very animated appearance. A large police force was in attendance, and the pavements were kept clear for passers-by.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The interior of the Academy, where the opening celebration of the day was to take place, was without decoration of any kind, with the exception of a white flag suspended over the centre of the stage, which contained, in red letters, the words "G. L. U. S.," above which were the letters I. O. O. F. This was the flag or standard of the Grand Lodge of the United States. A rostrum was placed directly in front of the stage, and an open space being left, on either side were ranged in semi-circular form a large number of arm-chairs for prominent officials who were to be present at the celebration. The orchestra was occupied by a band of forty picked musicians, under the direction of L. ENGELKE. At 9:30 o'clock the officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States appeared on the stage, headed by Mayor FOX and the Grand Sire of the Order, and took the positions assigned to them. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and officers of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania occupied seats behind the officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and behind and around the latter were ranged a body of 400 men, making an appearance of the stage, with the handsome regalia of the Grand Officers, was very brilliant. The centre of the parquet was occupied by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, who marched into the building about 9 o'clock. This body were bright red collars and looked well. The rear of the parquet was occupied by the Grand Lodge of New-Jersey, and the left of the same was in possession of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. The front of the parquet and circle was occupied by officers of Grand Lodges of different jurisdictions. The members of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania occupied the left of the parquet circle. The balcony and upper tiers of the Academy were appropriated for and occupied by spectators at large, among whom were a large number of ladies and children. For some unaccountable reason the Academy was not crowded in any part. The balcony presented a tolerably full appearance, but with this exception the attendance was comparatively meagre. The exercises, however, were of a very impressive character, and commanded respectful attention.

The proceedings were opened by the performance of the overture to "Zampa" by the orchestra. The anniversary hymn, written by Brother B. P. SHILLABER, of Siloam Lodge, Boston, Mass., was sung by a chorus of 100 voices, accompanied by the orchestra. After prayer had been offered by Rev. J. W. VENABLE, P. G. M., Grand Chaplain, JOHN W. STOKES, P. G. M., of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, delivered the address of welcome to the Grand Lodge of the United States. This was responded to by P. Grand Sire E. D. FARNSWORTH. An oration was then delivered by JAMES L. RIDGELY, P. G. M., of Maryland.

The exercises were brought to a close by the singing of the Jubilee hymn, composed for the occasion by Brother EDWARD P. NOWELL, of the *American Odd Fellow*. The people were dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. J. W. VENABLE, the Grand Chaplain, and slowly made their way from the building to join in the great out-door demonstration, either as participants or spectators.

THE GRAND PARADE.

The principal feature of the celebration was the grand parade. For this the greatest preparations had been made by the various Lodges. At an early hour this morning the streets in all sections of the city were enlivened by the music of the bands accompanying the Lodges to the places which had been assigned for the formation of the respective divisions. The general formation of the Lodges was in the following order:

Marshal and Assistants.
Outside Guardian.
Sword-Supporters.
Members of the Initiatory Degree in order of jurisdiction.
Members of the White, Pink, Royal Blue, Green and Scarlet Degrees, respectively, in the order.
Members of the Royal Purple Degree.
Past Grands of the Lodge, in order of jurisdiction, six abreast.
The Treasurer, Secretary and Assistant Secretary.
The Vice-Grand and Supporters.
The Chaplain, supported by the Warden and Conductor.
The Noble Grand and Supporters.
Inside Guardian.

Among the notables who took their place in the procession were the following:

M. W. Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth, of Nashville, Tenn.; M. W. Deputy Grand Sire Frederick D. Stuart, Washington, D. C.; M. W. Grand Secretary James L. Ridgely, Baltimore, Md.; M. W. Grand Treasurer Hon. Joshua Vansant, Baltimore, Md.; M. W. Grand Chaplain Rev. J. W. Venable, Kentucky; M. Grand Marshal John W. Orr, New-Jersey; M. W. Grand Guardian J. W. Scott, St. Louis; and M. W. Grand Messenger J. C. Chamberlain, Maryland. A large number of the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the United States were also present in their place in the procession as indicated below, their magnificent regalia lending much to the attractiveness of the affair.

Broad-street, of course, was the centre of attraction. Eleven o'clock was the hour fixed upon for the formation of the procession, and long before that time all the streets leading to that thoroughfare were filled with people wending their way toward Philadelphia's greatest avenue. The appearance of the street was very fine. The sidewalks were lined with persons of all ages. Many houses were beautifully decorated, and flags were displayed from nearly every dwelling. The windows were all crowded with spectators. When the different divisions marched into line, the scene as viewed from Girard-avenue was very pretty.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the procession moved in the following order:

General Hollenbach, Chief of Police, Mounted.
Squad of Policemen, (on foot), under Sergeant Crook.
Grand Marshal.
Rev. Thomas A. Rowley, Grand Master Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
Grand Marshal's Personal Aids.
Bros. James L. Graham, Thomas T. Tows.
Grand Marshal's Aids.
A. Bergmann, Samuel Boyer,
Louis J. Levien, George C. Ford,
Abraham Taylor, James Nelson,
Chas. Fenwick, Louis Frank,
Chas. P. Gibbons, John Chalfant,
H. Gerr, John C. Fisher,
Chas. Bates, I. Pitchlith,
Henry Perry, H. L. Morris,
Henry Gerhart, J. L. Morris,
Henry Gentling, A. W. Sleeper.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bro. Peter Fritz, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. George W. Rodgers, Francis J. Kelly.
Germania Band. Mozart Society Band.
This division was composed of subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania, numbered from 1 to 24 and 44.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bro. Isaac A. Sheppard, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. James Haldan, William L. Wollerton.
Germantown Band. Band.
Subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania, numbered between 45 and 62, were included in this division.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bro. Franklin C. Garrigues, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. A. K. Dunkle, W. H. Pettit.
Sweeney's Band. United States Band.
This division included subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania, numbered between 63 and 87.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Bro. C. C. McLaughlin, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. Geo. H. Rock, John A. Barrett.
Phœnixville Band. West Philadelphia Band.
The subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania numbered between 88 and 99, appeared in this division.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Bro. James Fitzpatrick, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. Chas. F. Jones, N. H. Stevens.
Beatborough Band. Norristown Band.
This division was formed of subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania, numbered between 100 and 111.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Bro. John F. Ballier, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. F. Phillips, F. Zeise.
Hoffman's Band. Andre's Band.
Subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania, Nos. 60, 67, 80, 87, 89, 92, 112, (German,) with invited guests.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Bro. Christopher Kleinle, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. J. D. Fluer, J. Weide.
Harmony Band. Pennsylvania Band.
Subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania, Nos. 128, 134, 171, 105, (German,) with invited guests.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Bro. George P. Horn, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. George P. Horn, J. W. Fisher.
Union Band. Germania Band.
Delegates from subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania.

NINTH DIVISION.

Bro. George Parsons, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. R. G. Smith, D. R. Sitler.
Franklin Band. New-Holland Band.
In this division were subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania numbered between 120 and 147.

TENTH DIVISION.

Bro. J. H. Tuckert, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. J. P. Morrison, John O'Grady.
McCleary's Band. Ringold Band.
Elmwood Band. Band.
This division was composed of subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania, numbered between 148 and 161.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Bro. R. L. Rodine, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. W. W. Mayberry, Thos. B. M. Addis.
Sewell Band. Grand Army Band.
Subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania numbered between 162 and 17, marched in this division.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Bro. A. G. Goodall, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. James Lowry, James Patton.
Newport Commandery Band. Beck's Dialphia Band.
Subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania from No. 61 to 79, inclusive.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. John F. Glenn, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. H. G. Pugh, H. F. Speer.
Keystone Band. Rue Kearney Band. Liberty Military Band.
Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania from No. 21 to 11, inclusive.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. William R. Mann, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. R. Bone Moore, John B. Johnson.
Jefferson Band. National Guard Band. National Band.
Subordinate lodges of Pennsylvania from No. 19 to 1, inclusive.

FIFTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. R. F. S. Heath, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. S. Williams, C. Parker.
Reliance Band. Band.
Subordinate lodges of New-Jersey.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. John C. Shafer, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. Harry O'Neill, John L. Young.
Band. Band.
Subordinate Lodges of Ohio.
Subordinate Lodges of the District of Columbia.
Band.
Subordinate Lodges of New-York.

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. S. Searle Mills, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. R. G. King, P. M. Snowden.
Band. Band.
Subordinate Lodges of Maryland.

EIGHTEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. John Lynch, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. J. F. Reinecke, J. Peck Dukehart.
Band. Two Bands.
Subordinate Lodges of Maryland.

NINETEENTH DIVISION.

Bro. H. W. Bailey, Grand Marshal Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania.
Aids, Bros. P. M. Rex and Thomas Jenkins.
Weber's Cornet Band. National Brass Band.
Subordinate Encampments of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio, District of Columbia, New-York and Maryland.

Elective Officers of Subordinate Encampments.
Grand Encampments of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio, District of Columbia, New-York and Maryland.

TWENTIETH DIVISION.

Bro. George Fling, Marshal.
Aids, Bros. George W. Fox, J. R. White.
Hermann's Band. Centerville Band.
Tennessee Delegation, (escort to the Grand Sire.)
Grand Lodge of New-Jersey.
Grand Officers of Louisiana and Georgia.
Grand Lodge of Ohio.
Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.
Grand Lodge of New-York.
Grand Lodge of Maryland.
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
Bro. Robert Mackey, Marshal, and Bros. Charles W. Ridgway and Henry Kunzig, Aids.

REVIEW.

The members of the Grand Lodge of the United States, seated in carriages, reviewed the procession as it countermarched on Broad-street, and then took their positions in the line after the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the Twentieth Division.

The appearance of the procession as it countermarched on Broad-street was magnificent. The line extended as far as the eye could perceive. The members of the Order all wore their regalias, and the officers wore their jewels or insignia of office. The rich and splendid regalias of the different Grand Lodges attracted much attention. The various lodges all turned out very strong, some of them occupying at least two squares, and the marching was very regular. In addition to the two bands furnished to each division, many of the lodges were provided with bands. Nearly every lodge carried a handsome silk banner, several having been gifts from ladies this morning. The following lodges, among others, displayed new and beautiful banners: Apollo, Monterey, Radiant, Richmond, De Kalb, Mount Olive, Mystic, Liberty, Tacony, Merchants', Robert Morris, Southwark and Philanthropic. A splendid white silk flag, twenty feet long and eleven and a half feet wide, designed for the Grand Lodge of the United States, was also displayed.

ALONG THE LINE.

The streets through which the procession passed were thronged with people—men, women and children—and many of the dwelling-houses were tastefully decorated. The procession was on a very large scale, and it was supposed that it would be more fine to look at; but such was not the case. The abundance of music, the great variety of dress of the members and officers of the different encampments and lodges, and the profuse display of flags and handsome banners formed a grand attractive feature, and many of the spectators remained on the sidewalks during the entire passage of the procession.

The Streaming Message.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 26.

Impressive exercises were held in the Academy of Music, this evening, commencing soon after 8 o'clock with the singing by the grand chorus, with a full orchestral accompaniment, of an invocation hymn, the words of which were written by P. G. J. MARTIN McFARLAND, of Washington, D. C., and the music composed by Professor L. ENGELKE. Prayer was then offered, after which the orchestra performed the overture to VON WEBER'S opera of "Oberon." Then were given an address, followed by the singing of GARDNER'S duet of "I Pencestor" by Messrs. JACOB GRIFFAND AARON R. TAYLOR; an address; and then a song written by B. P. SHILLABER, entitled "Our Flag," the music by G. A. WEBER. The second part of the programme opened with an orchestral selection from VERDI'S opera of "Il Trovatore," followed by an address after which Messrs. J. J. JACOBS, JACOB and A. R. TAYLOR, with chorus and orchestral accompaniment, sang "Friendship, Love and Truth," to MOZART'S air, the words being written by Brother R. R. MAYES, of Mississippi. The concluding exercises consisted of singing an address, and the usual closing ode of the Order, as follows:

"Brothers, we thank you all
For this, your friendly call,
Our hearts to cheer;
May peace be hitherto shed,
And joy be our portion,
Extended each living year
Wherever we may be.
Peace, love and union.

Good night! not so, yet no
Bear hence, and only show
Sweetness to your friends,
Then, when the last sad hour
Shall come, and we must part,
And love through life endeavor,
And truth which will secure
With honor rest.

The festivities were brought to a close by a grand ball of the Odd Fellows at the Race-street Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by the elite of the city. The interior of the building presented a fairy appearance, it very soon being completely covered with flags of all descriptions, and tastefully dressed with bunting, etc., carried in the procession. The ball closed at a late hour.

The Celebration in This City.

Philadelphia having been designated as the place for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this country, the principal officers of the New-York City lodges and large delegations of the members went to the City of Brotherly Love to take part in the festivities there. Those who remained behind, however, did not allow the occasion to pass here without appropriate demonstrations. There was no procession and no observance of the anniversary by the home guard of the Order during the daytime, but in the evening there was a concert in Steinway Hall, which was largely attended, and balls at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, and at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. These were brilliant affairs. The Odd Fellows and their families and friends were present in large numbers.

The concert deserves especial mention. The hall was crowded, and the orchestra was led by Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, who also introduced a number of his pupils composing the Orpheon Society. Of these Miss SARAH REVAN and Mr. JOSEPH TWYNY came notice very acceptably. During the proceedings, Passed Grand Master W. L. G. SMITH presented an address. He said that the first lodge of Odd Fellows in this country was formed in Baltimore, fifty years ago, at the instance of Passed Grand Sire WILDEY, and was in imitation of the English Order of the same name. The lodge was named after WASHINGTON. Representatives of the Order existed in New-York at the time. They met occasionally at their lodges clothed in white, but had not the usual combination of blue, pink and green in their apparel. They lacked the unity of a fixed abode and a recognized government, and existed more as pleasure organizations than for charitable purposes. Since 1820, however, the principles of the Order had been reliable, showing that since that time, there had been 3,195 lodges in this country, which had initiated 620,156 persons. The number of contributing members was now, the speaker said, 345,000; the individuals relieved, 1,426,077; of the widows and orphans, 1,000,000. The number of brothers had been 2,625,000; of money paid for relief, $9,710,000; that for the education of orphans, $322,726. The total revenue had been $11,322,000. The speaker alluded to the past position of the Order as a secret society as the part of which had been the most fruitful of good, and found nothing in its practices not founded on the precepts of the Bible. He related sundry deeds of good that had been performed by members, and clothed his ideas in many poetical figures. Passed Grand Master, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, was also announced to speak, but was prevented by illness from attending.

OBSERVANCES ELSEWHERE.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, April 26.

The procession of Odd Fellows to-day numbered about 6,000 men, composed of Massachusetts lodges, and several encampments and lodges from Rhode Island. Numerous buildings on the route were elaborately decorated. The services in Music Hall consisted of an original hymn, sung by the vast audience to the tune of "America," introductory address by L. F. WARRES, prayer by Rev. Dr. JOHN CHAMBERS, oration by Hon. HENRY F. GARDY, of Baltimore, and an original poem by B. P. SHILLABER. The celebration closed with a concert and ball in Music Hall, and a banquet in Bunsteed Hall. During the day, Faneuil Hall, Boylston Hall, and Odd Fellows' Hall were kept open for the reception and entertainment of brothers of the Order. The celebration was a grand and triumphant success, and all its details were carried out with entire success.

ALBANY, Monday, April 26.

The fiftieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship was duly observed here. Twenty lodges, including those from West Troy, Watervliet, Schenectady and Hudson, participated in the parade. This evening, all were present at a concert and lecture.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, April 26.

The order of Odd Fellows in Rockland County had a grand procession here to-day. In the afternoon the Order appeared in procession. In the afternoon orations were delivered by P. G. EDWARDS, and F. NORWELL, Editor of the *American*. A banquet and ball were had at the St. Nicholas in the evening.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday, April 26.

The various Odd Fellow lodges in this district celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in Collingwood Opera House this evening. P. G. MARTIN, of Jersey City, delivered a lecture, after which there were a banquet and a ball. Many lodges were represented from different points along the Hudson.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Monday, April 26.

The Odd Fellows of this city dedicated a new and elegant hall this evening. Past Grand Master WILLIAM GOULD, of Buffalo, delivered an able and interesting address.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, April 26.

The semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship was celebrated here by a procession and dinner, and a ball in the hall in the evening. The visiting lodges were received at the depots and provided with breakfast. The procession, under charge of General GEO. F. SHERTLEY, Chief Marshal, moved at 11 o'clock to Odd Fellows' Hall, where a flag was raised and an address delivered by Hon. J. H. DRUMMOND. The procession then passed through the various streets to Congress-street Church, where an address was delivered by Judge KINGSBURY. The procession then moved to the Hall, where a dinner was spread for eight hundred.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Monday, April 26.

The fiftieth anniversary of American Odd Fellowship was celebrated in this city to-day by about twenty lodges and encampments gathered from the different parts of New-Hampshire. There was a procession, oration by Rev. A. A. MINER, of Boston, a dinner at the New-Langdon Mill, and a levee in Smyth's Hall.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, April 26.

About 2,000 Odd Fellows from all parts of the State joined in procession here to-day. The display was imposing. Rev. Dr. F. F. WELLS delivered an oration, and an original ode was sung, followed by a large collation at the State House. In the evening a ball was held at Music Hall.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 26.

The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Order of Odd Fellows promises to be a grand affair. The proceedings consists of nine divisions, embracing forty lodges and encampments, including the subordinate lodges of St. Louis. The Missouri subordinate lodges are visiting the jurisdictions of the Grand Encampment of Missouri and the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The oration is to be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM WALLACE, of Indiana. This evening there will be a grand reunion banquet at the Southern Hotel.

The exercises of the Odd Fellows at the Rink this afternoon were impressive. A very eloquent address was delivered by Hon. WILLIAM WALLACE, of Indiana, who gave a review of the Order and its influence on individuals and upon society in general.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, April 26.

The Odd Fellows of Illinois, to-day, celebrated their semi-centennial anniversary, at Peoria. The attendance was quite large, about 400 persons being present from abroad. After the procession was concluded, suitable exercises took place at Concert Hall, which were followed by a ball, given by the Rebekahs (wives of members), but last night.

The Odd Fellows of Northern Iowa had their semi-centennial anniversary celebration at Dubuque to-day. After the procession, orations were delivered in the Athenæum by Rev. F. D. HARMON and President of the Order KEIFFENDORF. A grand banquet followed in the evening.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, April 26.

The semi-centennial anniversary celebration by the Odd Fellows of this city and State to-day was a grand success in every particular. The procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in this city, numbering about forty subordinate lodges, the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the State. Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN delivered the oration. Vice-President COLFAX came here on Saturday to attend the celebration, but was called away by sickness in his family soon after his arrival.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, April 26.

The semi-centennial of Odd Fellowship was commemorated in this city by a procession of the Grand Lodge of the State and its subordinate lodges. Business has been suspended, and the streets crowded with people. The public buildings and private residences along the route of the procession were gaily decorated with flags.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, April 26.

The Odd Fellows of this city, with the London Lodge, of Leesburg, Va., celebrated the day by a grand procession, after which they listened to an address on the rise and progress of the Order, by Grand Chaplain MCGARR. The visitors are being entertained this afternoon, and will return to their homes to-night.

NASHVILLE, Monday, April 26.

The Odd Fellows' semi-centennial celebration took place here to-day. The Brotherhood were out in full strength, and their numbers were augmented by delegations from some forty lodges in Middle Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. The procession was the largest and the demonstration the most imposing of the order ever witnessed in Nashville. Masonic Temple was crowded at an early hour in the afternoon, and, when the procession entered the hall, scarcely any standing-room was left. The address was pronounced by Rev. A. V. BAIRD, and was exceedingly able and eloquent. To-night a grand banquet is in progress at Masonic Temple.

MEMPHIS, Monday, April 26.

The Odd Fellows' celebration to-day was a grand affair. After marching through the principal streets they assembled in the Opera House, where an address was delivered by P. G. A. J. WHEELER.

COVINGTON, Ky., Monday, April 26.

There is a largely attended celebration by Odd Fellows to-day at Covington, in which the fraternity of Cincinnati participates.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, April 26.

The day was celebrated by the Odd Fellows, and a grand ball will be given to-night.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, April 26.

RESOLUTION.

By Mr. NICHOLS—In favor of the concurrence of the Legislature with the Canal Board in the reduction of the rate of tolls on the following articles, when transported on canals of this State: On hartytes, cabinet ware and furniture, car axles, all iron castings, domestic cottons, domestic woolens, fire-proof cement, furniture for stoves not cast-iron, hides raw and green, foreign and domestic blown and pig iron going toward tide-water, iron bolts, iron safes, scrap iron, bulk mahogany, plaster, calcined or plaster of Paris going from tide-water, rags, varnish and vinegar from the present rates to one and one half mill per 1,000 pounds per mile. On bleaching powders going from tide-water, bones other than manures, coffee, crockery, brimstone, salted fish, going from tide-water; foreign gypsum, pig iron, going from tide-water; spikes, wrought stone, sugar, sal-soda, tin plates and water lime, going from tide-water; and wool, from present rates to one mill per 1,000 pounds per mile. On earth, limestone, sand, slate and stone, unwrought and partly wrought, to half a mill per 1,000 pounds per mile. On window sash and blinds, from present rates to five mills per 1,000 pounds per mile. Adopted. The above requisitions have been already made by the Canal Board, but the concurrence of the Legislature is required by law, and it remains for the Assembly to concur to make the establishment of the new rates complete.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank. To amend the charters of Cooperstown and Syracuse. To amend the charter of the Poughkeepsie Water Works. To incorporate the village of Chemung. To amend the law in relation to life insurance. To incorporate the Literary Society of St. Vincent Ferrer. To authorize a loan in the County of Schoharie. To incorporate the Equitable Savings Institution in New-York. In relation to grading the Eighth-avenue. To incorporate the Oriental Savings-Bank, New-York. In relation to the election of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to fill vacancies. Amending the charter of the Syracuse and Fayetteville Railroad.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—A concurrent resolution that an amendment be prepared to section 6, of article 10 of the State Constitution, making the political year and legislative term begin on the first day of December; that the Legislature shall meet every year, and assemble on the first Tuesday in December; that the foregoing amendment be referred to the next Legislature, and be published for three months prior to election. Tabled under the rule.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Buffalo; also the Dime Bank of Suffern. To authorize the removal of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

A communication was received from A. T. STEWART, HORACE GREELEY and WILLIAM ORTON, Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General to negotiate for the site of the new Post Office in New-York, asking the passage of an act authorizing the Corporation of the City of New-York to exchange with the United States certain lands in the City Hall Park, and ceding the jurisdiction thereof.

A VETO MESSAGE.

The following message was received from the Governor, vetoing the bill amending the act to supply vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace in the several towns of the State, passed April 15, 1869. The bill consists of two sections. The first section provides that when a vacancy shall occur in the office of Justice of the Peace in any town in this State, after the annual town meeting in any year, and before the next annual town meeting in such town, certain town officers, or a majority of them, may appoint a person to fill the vacancy, and any person so appointed shall hold said office until five days after the then next annual town meeting of said town. By a reference to article 6, section 17, of the Constitution, it will be seen that Justices of the Peace are elective officers. The fifteenth section, article 10, of the Constitution, reads thus: "The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office; and in the case of elective offices, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after happening the vacancy. It is obvious that in case a vacancy occurring after the annual town meeting and before the annual election of the same year, this section would provide that the person appointed to fill the vacancy should continue to hold office after the next succeeding first of January, which would be the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after happening the vacancy; such provision of the law is forbidden by the Constitution.

Section second of the bill provides that when a vacancy shall exist, and a Justice of the Peace shall have been elected in the town whose term of office does not commence until the 1st of January following, the person so elected shall be appointed to fill such vacancy. Article 10, section 2 of the Constitution, prescribes that all city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. It is plain that the person pointed out by this act as the one who shall fill the vacancy in the case described in this second section, could hold office while filling a vacancy neither by the election of electors of the town, or any portion of them, nor by appointment by the local authorities. The power of appointment—and in the selection of a person who shall fill a vacancy is exercising the Constitution, to be conferred, absolutely, if conferred at all, upon the local authorities. The Legislature cannot designate in advance what person they shall appoint. Both sections of the bill are in conflict with the Constitution.

(Signed,) JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Rochester Mechanics' Incorporating the Church Home for the aged and indigent, New-York. Incorporating the Dime Savings Bank, Buffalo. Enlarging the boundaries of the City of Auburn. To amend the charters of Marathon, Whitehall and Fairport.

REPORTS.

Requiring ferry companies to have an extra engineer, pilot and hands for emergencies.

Incorporating the Great Neck Dock Company.

The Special Order, The Niagara Ship Canal bill was considered. Mr. BIRDSALL spoke at length against the same, and Mr. FARRER and others followed favoring it.

The Ship Canal bill was then progressed.

The special order—the Governor's annual message—was then taken up. Mr. O'DONNELL addressed the Senate at length, reviewing the veto and potential issues.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the Sewing of land. Renewing the canal of the City of New-York—44 to 28. Mr. SPRAGUE (Kings) moved that the bill be vetoed "No." The bill to facilitate the conveyance of passengers between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The bill to incorporate the Pacific Ship Canal Company was progressed.

Mr. KEMPT moved to lay the report on the table. Lost—37 to 97.

Mr. O'KEEFE moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out all relating to Brooklyn. Carried—67 to 32.

The Canal Appropriation bill was taken up for consideration, when, being no quorum present, no action was taken. Adjourned.

New-York Sunday School Teachers' Association.

This society held its regular meeting yesterday evening at Dr. Cuyler's church. E. F. LACOMB, Esq., of Chicago, delivered an address on the duties and responsibilities of teachers, after the doxology had been given as exhibition of a class exercise, and Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of Chicago, closed the evening with an illustration of what he called "drill exercises." The attendance was well good.

TELEGRAMS.

Massacre of Catholic Missionaries and Converts in China.

The British Minister Denies that the Chinese are in Favor of Progress.

A Formidable Mazzinian Conspiracy Discovered in Italy.

The Conscription in Spain Completed Without Opposition.

CHINA.

Conservative Views of the Chinese Government—Massacre of Roman Converts.

LONDON, Monday, April 26.

Late advices from Pekin and Hong Kong have been received. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the British Minister to China, positively contradicts Mr. BURLINGAME'S assertions that the Chinese desire progress.

It is reported that the Catholic missionaries in the Province of Te-Chuen, with several hundred converts, have been massacred by the natives.

ITALY.

Widespread Mazzinian Conspiracy.

FLORENCE, Monday, April 26.

The Mazzinian conspiracy recently discovered at Milan seems to have been wider spread than at first supposed. Arms, ammunition, documents, &c., belonging to the conspirators have been discovered and seized in this city.

SPAIN.

The Conscription Peacably Effected.

MADRID, Monday, April 26.

The conscription authorized by law has been completed throughout Spain. There was no rioting or disorder except at Avila, a small town about fifty miles from Madrid, where the conscription was postponed for a time on account of the opposition of the people.

Disturbances were caused by the enforcement of the conscription in the City of Seville, but they were of a slight character and were easily suppressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Disestablishment Bill—The Newmarket First Spring Meeting.

LONDON, Monday, April 26.

The House of Commons to-day, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Mr. JONATHAN PIM, member for Dublin City, a Liberal, moved to amend the twenty-fifth clause of the bill by striking out these sections in which provision is made for the maintenance of certain church buildings as national monuments.

Mr. GLADSTONE accepted and supported the amendment.

After a discussion of some length the House divided, with the following result:

For Mr. Pim's amendment..... 222
Against it..... 121
Majority..... 101

The Newmarket first Spring meeting commenced to-day. The event of the day was the Prince of Wales stake (handicap) of 15 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added for three-year olds and upward; second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; (fifty-three subscribers.)

The race was won by the Duke of NEWCASTLE'S *Silenus*. The following is a summary:

The Duke of Newcastle's br. g. Silenus, by Claret, out of Mona, 5 years..... 1
Count Batthyany's b. f. Typhon, by Vidette, out of Coral Island, 4 years..... 2
Mr. Waite's b. f. Mystic, by Newminster, out of Sevenoaks, 4 years..... 3

Fourteen started. The betting before the race was four to one against *Silenus*, ten to one against *Typhon*, and ten to one against *Mystic*.

FRANCE.

The France-Belgian Conference.

PARIS, Monday, April 26.

The negotiations for a commercial conference have been renewed between the Governments of France and Belgium on a satisfactory footing.

GERMANY.

Proposed Duty on Imported Petroleum.

BERLIN, Monday, April 26.

The Tariff Committee of the Federal Council of the Zollverein are about to submit a project for imposing a duty on petroleum imported into Germany.

AFGHANISTAN.

Pacification of the Afghans.

LONDON, Monday, April 26.

Telegraphic dispatches from Bombay via Brundisi, announce the pacification of Cabool. The Afghan chieftains have given in their allegiance to SHERE AALI, the present Ameer. The son of the deposed Ameer of Cabool had fled from the country, and, it is believed, no further efforts to disturb the reigning Prince will be made.

The Branch Mint at San Francisco—Indian Depredations and Military Memorials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 24.

The Chamber of Commerce has memorialized President GRANT, by telegraph, urging him, in view of the industrial and commercial necessities of the Pacific Coast, and the country at large, to withhold the commissions of the new appointees to the Mint until the present stringency in the money market has abated. Senators STEWART and CASSERLY are also requested to submit to the President the protests of bankers and merchants telegraphed by them against any change of the Mint officials.

Three coasting schooners were driven ashore during the recent heavy northwest gale; but no lives are reported as lost.

Recent Arizona advices received here, announce that a scouting expedition of troops had succeeded in destroying several Indian ranches and large quantities of Winter stores. The savages escaped.

The Indian depredations were numerous, and the general apathy of the troops was severely commented upon.

Flour is inactive at $4 @$5 25; Oregon Extra, $4 @$4 50; Good Shipping Extra, $4 87½. Wheat quiet at extreme rates; Superior, $1 34. Legal tenders, 72½.

The Haverty Case.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, April 26.

This evening's *Picayune*, in a leading article, reviews the Haverty case of Corpus Christi. After reviewing the former facts of the case, the *Picayune* says: "HAVERTY went through here a few weeks ago to Corpus Christi, to attend his trial, but BRYSCOLOE having been removed, a new Judge was appointed and HAVERTY'S bail bond was forfeited, and he returned to jail, such course being required that he cannot give them his counsel were not allowed to speak; and when asked twice for a statement of it. When he was tried the first time, the Sheriff, who is the executor, invaded the Jury room, and attempted to drive the Jury into a verdict of guilty. The object of the prosecution is to force money out of the victim. Chicago certainly ought to come in his rescue. Will not Mr. BIDELL of the *Tribune*, who saw him in our city, be so good as to see his way to Corpus Christi, endeavor to put an end to this unconstitutional persecution? HAVERTY was kidnapped from Chicago, taken to Corpus Christi and confined without the privilege of bail, but was afterward released on bail on the intervention of General HANCOCK.

Serious Charges against State Officials in Illinois—Immense Conflagration.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, April 26.

General J. C. WEBSTER, late Secretary of the new State-house Commissioners of Illinois, has laid before Governor PALMER serious charges against the Board. He says in his financial report that they neglected to account for $3,000 received for old buildings; that they allowed Messrs. BERNARD & GOWAN to alter their bid for cutting and cutting stone after all the bids had been opened and examined; that they paid $7,000 for cut stone to said firm, which was not called for by contract, and was never furnished; that they paid said firm $60,000 on a contract obtained by fraud and corruption. He cites the names of some twenty persons to prove his allegation.

A row of two-story frame buildings, Nos. 145 to 155 North Clark-street, was destroyed by f

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 1559—National Bank of North America vs. Havemeyer.
1188—Lansberg vs. Loeffler.
1315—Macdonald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1425—Kennedy, Sackett vs. Huyck & al.
1427—Stewart vs. Stewart.
312—Volkening vs. Klepper.
454—Hallgarten et al. vs. Lane.
466—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.
480—Schick vs. Leach.
1049—Whitcomb et al. vs. Union Nat. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 271—Kirtland et al. vs. Hancock et al.
[illegible]—Watson vs. Bennett et al.
[illegible]—Schneider vs. U. S. Bleaching Oil Co.
[illegible]—Geoghegan, Jr., vs. Dempsey, et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Cross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos. 2564—Hogan vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Gale vs. Poole.
[illegible]—Kouig vs. Sleeth.
[illegible]—Taylor vs. Kirtland.
[illegible]—Pioneer Rice Works vs. Richards.
2604—Stoers vs. Hammond.
[illegible]—Bridge vs. Leland et al.
1104—Redpath vs. Wells.
1767—Hirsch vs. Yowsky et al.
[illegible]—Tiete vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Meack vs. Reynolds.
[illegible]—Ketcham vs. Steele et al.
[illegible]—Clark, Jr., vs. Clark.
[illegible]—Whitemarsh vs. Tuttle.
[illegible]—Sterling vs. Tan.
[illegible]—Sears.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. G. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. 1—The People vs. Thomas Molony, Jr., and John H. Sheridan; burglary.
2—The People vs. Thos. Mahoney; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Thomas Smith and Patrick Welsh; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Floyd Franklin; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Emanuel Gottschalk; larceny.
6—The People vs. Louis Schneider, George Klein and John Fox; robbery, with assault and battery.
7—The People vs. John Tyler; felonious assault and battery.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CLAIM FOR SALVAGE BY A COMPANY.

The New-York Submarine Co. vs. The J. P. Furlong.—The libelants are a corporation engaged in the business of saving or assisting vessels wrecked or in distress. The libel in this case was for $3,000 as salvage compensation for services rendered by the Rescue, a steamer in the libelants' employ, in getting the schooner *J. P. Furlong* off the Romer Shoal, in the Lower Bay of this port. The answer set up that the amount claimed is unreasonable, as the schooner was in no danger, and the service rendered did not exceed one hundred dollars.

The libelants, it appears, were not employed to send a vessel to take off the schooner; but, learning through a telegraphic dispatch from their agent at Sandy Hook that the schooner was aground, they sent down the Rescue to see if assistance was needed. The Rescue reached the schooner between 11 and 12 o'clock at noon, and the schooner was floated off at about by 1:30 P. M., the tide which service occupying less than two hours of time. The schooner and her cargo were worth $40,000, and the vessel and her cargo were brought to pay $400 for the service, which was refused.

Held by the Court—That under the decision of the Circuit Court of this District, in the Blanchard Morning Star, it must be held that the Court has jurisdiction to claim for services rendered to vessels by incorporated companies, when as in the present case, the vessel and her cargo, when in actual contemplation of the men in the particular service, of the company employed, and for the skill with which it is handled; but that nothing can be awarded as a salvage reward, in the case of the *J. P. Furlong*, for the Admiralty is a wandering jurisdiction, without salvage services.

That the proofs on which the libelants rely whenever they have the vessel in their hands, are insufficient, viz., that the libelants say a large force of men, and a large outfit, which are often obliged to be used for such service, which are unmistakable as a basis of compensation, and that the libelants have a right to be paid, though witnesses familiar with such services have given evidence that $400 would be a reasonable compensation for the services, yet, under the circumstances, the libelants may have a decree for $400, but without costs.

For libelants, J. R. Parsons; for claimants, R. H. Owen.

THE NEW DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—THE FULLERTON CASE.

The Circuit and District Courts having been opened yesterday morning by Judge Nelson and Judge Benedict respectively, still few of the attorneys were present. Mr. Courtney addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court: The President of the United States has nominated Henry Stewart Hertz, Esq., to be District-Attorney of the United States for this District, and the appointment having been confirmed by the Senate, I have to state to the Court that Mr. Hertz present is now present ready to take the oath of office, and that I am ready to hand over to him all the archives of the office.

Judge Fullerton then stepped forward, and the oath of office and the oath of allegiance were administered to him, when he stated that he would now resign his place he said: May it please the Court: My first duty as District-Attorney is to call up the case of the United States vs. William Fullerton, which was set down for trial on the first day that the Court shall see fit to give to it.

The Judge inquired if the defendant counsel were in Court, and if anything was known of his intention to proceed to say day in June that the Court would fix, he said: Mr. Judge Nelson, after consultation with Judge Benedict and myself, and the District-Attorney, has decided that the case shall be tried in the Circuit Court, and I have consented to sit in the trial of the cause. In consequence of his illness he is unable to sit any further at this time, and all matters before him are now in my hands. I have, in the Circuit, requested Mr. him to say that he assigns this case for trial on the second Monday in June. Whether he will be here before that time to hear the adhesion of counsel on the motion to dismiss the indictment, or to fix a day for the hearing of the motion before him, which is suspended, it will be announced.

Judge Fierrepont then said that he wished to inquire about the opening term he should move for trial first the cases in which the parties are now in Court, and that the United States would be ready in all of them, and that the defendants would be expected to be ready.

Judge Blatchford said that Judge Benedict would sit in the Circuit Court for criminal and revenue cases, commencing on the 24 of May.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

COLLISION — DAMAGES — DEMURRAGE — ICE — PRIVATE SALE OF CARGO.

James W. Caldwell vs. The Steamboat Thomas Kelly.—This case came up on exceptions to the report of a Commissioner, to whom it had been referred to ascertain the damages sustained by the libelant by the sinking of a canal-boat lost in a collision with the steamboat in the port of New-York, on Jan. 12, 1867. The boat was raised on Jan. 22, and taken to the Atlantic Docks, where the coal with which she was loaded was taken out, and the boat was towed to Ellis's, New-York, to be repaired. Almost immediately on her arrival she was frozen in, so that she could not be put on the ways for repairs until March 4. The Commissioner allowed demurrage for the time she could be which exception was taken. He also allowed $1 50 a ton for depreciation of the coal, (which, as it appeared, was sold at private sale,) by reason of its being damaged by the water, and the libelant's exceptions to that allowance.

Held by the Court—That the libelant is not entitled to receive demurrage for the period that the boat was frozen in. No reason is shown why she could not go to New-York, or to Ellis's, or to any other place where the libelant may have had a right to have her repaired, and the loss which her detention from his service in judgment of the Court, must be borne by the libelant.

That the libelant, therefore, must be confined to a period sufficient to complete the repairs under ordinary circumstances. The expense of taking the boat to Ellis's, and back, is to be borne by him.

That the damage to the coal should have been ascertained by an appraisement, or a sale at auction on notice to the respondent, but as it appears that the coal was injured, and that a sale at auction would probably have shown no much less of a loss than allowed, the exceptions to the item must be disallowed and the report confirmed in that respect.

That, to meet the disappointed by the Court of the amount allowed, the case of the witnesses called to prove the loss on the coal are entitled to be borne by the libelant.

BANKRUPTCY—SUPREME COURT OF ADJUDICATION.

In the matter of Julius Gilbert, an involuntary bankrupt.—In this case a petition was filed by creditors, and a warrant was issued to the Marshal, upon the adjudication of bankruptcy, and upon the subsequent charge proceedings in the case, which came before the bankrupt, being for the Southern District, the creditors resulted in an adjudication of bankruptcy, and the assignee being appointed, the Collector, with all property to be distributed in bankruptcy. The petitioning creditors now asked to be paid out of the assets their reasonable expenses of the proceedings.

Held by the Court—That the petitioning creditors, in this case, that being the Trustee of the assets, and the expenses incurred, being for the benefit of all.

That the power to make the allowance is not found in the Bankrupt Act of the United States, but in such as is the distribution of the assets equally among all the creditors cannot be made without the payment of these expenses out of the fund. *In re Wilson, Bank. Reg., 1st.; In re Williams, id., 2d.*

Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 26.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE AND CAPTAIN TOURE—APPLICATION OF THE LATTER FOR A MANDAMUS.

In the matter of the application of John H. Young for a writ of mandamus to be issued to the Board of Metropolitan Police, &c.—As reported in the TIMES a few days ago, Captain Young of the Detective force has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board to restore the Captain and reinstate him from hearings by the court and trial by jury, and the argument of counsel took place before Judge Cardozo.

Mr. John Graham, in behalf of Captain Young, said that the action on the part of the so-called Metropolitan Board, in grant Hyer. Their action exhibits the power of compelling an individual to resign from the Police force against his will and after he had served the Board for years. The action was taken by the Board without any charges being made against him, when he had not shown any wrong doing, and the Legislature have not given the Board any power to dismiss the period during which he is willing to discharge his duties. It is an act of oppression, or whether it is an act of oppression or not, the Board have no power to take it upon the ground of the good of the service. The Board have no power to take the action of the Board, the Police Commissioners claim that John S. Young, the former Captain of the Detective Squad, was instrumental in recovering, in his official character, some $60,000 of about $125,000 securities stolen from the Bank of New-Winsor, Maryland, about Feb. 22, 1860; that for this service he received $10,000, or its equivalent; that he did not report it to the Board through the Superintendent, as required by the rules of the Department; that the fact reached the knowledge of the Board through another channel; that on March 1, 1869, they passed a resolution requiring him, in effect, to report to them the details of his conduct in this particular; that he took no notice of their resolution, but sent it as a suggestion which they refused to accept, and that they then brought him to trial on charges, and dismissed him from the force. The moving papers show that Capt. Young left the sphere of Police duty on March 1, meaning and intending, as he afterwards explained to Jos. Jo Abram, himself present at the R. In order that his conduct in thus absenting himself might not be misconstrued, he handed his resignation to the Chief Clerk of the Department on the 5th of March. The 20-called Board of Police, notwithstanding, appointed the trial for March 22, at which proceeding he took no notice, except to present to them a writing before it, and protested against the entire trial. The result was that, following the whole thing to be extraordinary, without legal warrant, he made no defense. The charges were, that he had neglected to do what they could against him and pronounced the sentence which he now seeks to have vacated. He was dismissed from the force, and it says, inventorially, that was to be dated. On looking at the resolution of March 1, it will be found not a resolution of inquiry, but one of charges; not a request to be informed about something upon which they may have a right to be informed, but a resolution that the Board of a crime which they have already determined that he has committed, the resolution concludes that he has received rewards for Police services, and that he is guilty. The Board seem to have gone to be a whole and complete tribunal, and yet they have never given the accused any hearing. Though the charge of receiving rewards is one which, if true, would be a crime, yet they have never given him a hearing, and have never given him a chance to be heard in his defense, and have in very extreme cases.

Counsel argued in considerable length to show, among other things, that the Board had the power of applying for such a writ upon an order to show cause, and that the Board, in the case of the Police Board, had no right to be heard in this court to compel him to satisfy, of regard, a mandamus, the Police Board, and he cited a case in point. Young offer if was in receipt of his resignation, which was on March 1. The 19th section of the Act of 1864 expressly prescribes that the President shall preside at the meetings of the Board; hence it makes him one of the tribunals, and he has a right to be heard.

Mr. Vanderpoel, in behalf of the Board, argued that so long as Mr. Young was a member of the force, he was subject to the rules and regulations which had been prescribed by law. One of the rules was that each member of the force was bound to report all important information to his officer. When Capt. Young knew this when he took the oath of office. It was the doubt that he received $10,000 for services in the case of the Maryland Bank robbery. He did not report it to the Board, which asked, in order, that it should be handed over for the benefit of the charity entitled to it, or rather for the benefit of the fund as provided by law. But the relator, in this instance, had neglected to do so. Absent, therefore, would not be proper in this case. A large number of authorities were cited to show that in no event could the Court grant the writ. Besides, the application came too late. The moment of the Board could not be changed by any such order as that asked for by Captain Young. When the peremptory writ of mandamus is issued by the Court, it should always be in nature of, or in execution of, the judgment of the court, and it must be shown that it really took done. There was no force in the argument that the trial came too late, and that after the expiration of five days, the Board had lost the power of trial. The relator did not pretend that he resigned until the afternoon of the 19th. The resignation was first brought to the knowledge of the Board on the morning of the 19th, and five days would take it to the 23d of March.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the case. Judge Cardozo, for the relator; Mr. John Graham; for the Police Board, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 26.

Before Judge Monell.

A WIFE IN PURSUIT OF EQUITY.

Ann Huntington vs. The Metropolitan Savings Bank and Isaac J. Huntington.—The defendant Huntington, it appears, gave to plaintiff, his wife, the sum of $200 to deposit in the Metropolitan Savings Bank. Subsequently he leased and was married and age, and, in violation of the bank's rules, obtained the money in dispute was the result of their joint earnings, and that, therefore, she was entitled to half of it. The defendant, in his answer, admitted a part to the said, and set up that the deposit was a joint and several one, and the money properly payable to either party, and that the bank had paid it to the husband. The Court held that in any event it could give no judgment against the bank, and the action against the husband was properly one in law, as for moneys had and received, and should be placed on the proper calendar.

Mr. Dyer for plaintiff; Charles S. Spencer for the defendant Huntington.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 26.

Before Judge Brady.

CIVIL ARREST.

Smith and others vs. Edward Garrison.—This was a motion on behalf of defendant to vacate an order of arrest, issued on the following facts: Defendant had made numerous purchases of goods from the plaintiff, and at the time of commencement of the action was indebted to the defendant in the sum of $200, and defendant was asked to give plaintiffs his brother's indorsement, which he refused, at the same time saying he was good for $200, and his brother, who was a party to be perfectly solvent. The week after for the purchase of the bill, the defendant filed a petition in bankruptcy, and, on application, was discharged from all his indebtedness, in obtaining the last credit of $200, and order of arrest was obtained thereon. Judgment was entered in the Marine Court for the amount of the indebtedness. The defendant's counsel moved to vacate the order of arrest on the ground that the facts were insufficient to authorize his issue, and also that such an order cannot be based on the fraud of a bankrupt. The plaintiff's counsel, on the defendant was liable to be held in arrest for the payment of the whole indebtedness of $200, whereas misrepresentations were charged only as to the sum of $200 for which he was liable. On this latter ground the Court granted the motion and vacated the order.

Seltzer and Cowing for motion; Stephen A. Walker opposing.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

C. Palmer vs. John H. Helck et al.; report of referee confirmed and judgment ordered.

In the matter of Eliza Gilbert, a lunatic; see memorandum.

In the matter of Rachel Hersey, &c.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 26.

By Judge Monell.

Agnes Paturzo vs. Herman Setzer et al.; motion granted.

James H. Holdane vs. Samuel Ayres et al.; motion granted.

Henry W. Derby vs. Niles P. Larson et al.; extra allowance of $300 granted.

James Stewart et al. vs. George W. Walsh; extra allowance of $300 granted.

Albert Journay et al. vs. Caleb J. Weaver; motion granted.

George Geyger vs. Daniel O'Connel et al.; motion granted on payment of costs.

Charles A. Gilmore vs. Charles F. Gilmore; motion granted requiring plaintiff to pay $50 counsel fee, and $15 per week alimony.

Thomas vs. John McGuiggan; motion granted.

Henry Kanenberg vs. Theodore Westwig; motion granted, and order of arrest vacated.

Thomas vs. Henry Kanenberg; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Edmund T. Unkart et al. vs. Nathaniel P. Ogden, supplemental; the motion granted without costs.

Edward Burke vs. Edward Burke et al.; motion denying leave judgment against Edward Burke granted.

Mary E. Ingoldsby vs. John J. Weeks, impleaded; decision of referee confirmed.

Adolphus F. Russell vs. Old Dominion Steamship Company; proceedings dismissed with $10 costs.

Atlantic Navigation Company vs. Willard Jones survivor, &c.; motion granted.

James Spencer vs. Edward Lambert; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Peter H. Walsh et al. vs. James Murphy et al.; motion denied.

James Sutherland vs. Ignatz Jedinsky et al.; motion denied.

Laura A. Shepard et al. vs. Mary E. Purdie et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Mr. Mehrenhil, who was charged with being concealed witness, was discharged.

Major-General Alfred Pleasonton was sworn in as Collector in the Fourth District by Commissioner Betts.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 26, 1869.

$110,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	[illegible]	31,000 Chi. & N. W.	31¼
		1,000 Tol. & W. com.	
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	115¾	conv. bds.	53
20,000 do.	115¾	40 Mercantile Bank	128½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	115¾	45 do.	128
1 West.	115¾	4 do.	128
1,000 do.	115¾	93 Metropolitan Bk.	128
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	115¾	1 Fourth Nat.	128½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	115¾	8 West. U. Tel.	40½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	115¾	100 do.	40½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	115¾	100 Tol. & Wab. com	53
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	115¾	100 do.	53
1 West.	115¾	100 do.	53
1,000 do.	115¾	100 do.	53
1,000 do.	115¾	100 Mariposa Pf.	55½
1,000 do.	115¾	100 do.	55½
1,000 do.	115¾	100 Pacific Mail	36½
1,000 do.	115¾	100 do.	36½
1,000 do.	115¾	100 do.	36½
1,000 do.	115¾	100 do.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPALLOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 31 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK ..... LONDON.

MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and deal due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA Registered Stock, issue of 1836 and 1857. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1869. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cents. Bonds for sale.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 19 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

No. 19 William-st., New-York.

No. 70 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on

MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on

CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana 5 per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the State Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay, pro rata, the principal of said stock, to the amount of money then on hand belonging to said fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent. of said certificates outstanding.

Holders of certificates who desire to accept the 35 per centum of principal which the fund set apart for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the first day of July following, the payment will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State,

JOHN D. EVANS, Auditor of State,

W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,

Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9, 1869.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

SALES OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY NEXT, April 29, when the same will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), and payment may be made either in lawful money or three-per-cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on Thursday of each succeeding week, if otherwise ordered.

H. H. VAN DYCK,

Assistant Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 235 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires next two years, for the first-class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 235 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES NERRELL, Secretary.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following bonds, stolen on the night of Monday, April 19, from the office of the Rondout Blue Stone Company, Malden, Ulster County, New-York, viz.:

Bold Ulster County (N. Y.) Bounty Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,187, 2,188 and 2,189, 5th series, $500 each; No. 1,262, 12th series, $500.

$10,000 Rondout Blue Stone Company Bonds, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, of $1,000 each.

$1,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn Local Improvement Bond, loan of 1861, No. 1, interest May and November.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 6 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.

American letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

W. L. ELMORE, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, issued or assumed by the act of March 21, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New-Court-house.

The Transfer Books will be closed SATURDAY, April 3, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,

Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1869.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROSBECK & CO.,

(JOHNSTON BUILDING,)

No. 25 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October.

Principal payable 1885.

Length of road ..... 161 miles

Capital stock $4,000,000

First mortgage 2,000,000

Second mortgage 2,000,000

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 Pine-st.,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot the bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest on the 1st of July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 52 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC N. KNOX,

THEO. ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, DATED JUNE 1, 1867.

A portion of these bonds are a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 10 BONDS can exchange, at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT, for bonds yielding one per cent. in gold MORE THAN THEY NOW DO.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY JUNCTION RAILROAD AND FERRY COMPANY,

140 AND 142 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST.,

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the New-Jersey Junction Railroad and Ferry Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 140 and 142 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, and between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

FREDERICK NORTH, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, April 14, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of New-York, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank in the City of New-York.

E. C. GROSVENOR,

State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF N. Y.,

Nos. 142 and 144 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

DEPOSITORY FOR STEEL, TRUNKS, DOCUMENTS, will expedite business by giving a day's notice to withdraw or change a box on the May.

FREDERICK FOOTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of the Orange County Milk Company will be held at April 30, No. 170 Hudson-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 12 M.

J. M. HORTON, President.

JAS. EMMOT, Secretary.

APRIL 22, 1869.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Aluminum Company are now open at Tammany Hall, Office Court, M. W. 6 to 7 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

6 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $8,000 per mile of road. Road runs from Hamilton, on the St. Joseph to Leavenworth, which is but more than half the shortest per mile of mileage on the principal railways of the country, connecting the Great Lakes and the Southern States with the Great Pacific Road. The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Bonds are considered, and are quoted by Jaffray, Lowing & Co., Boston, at 90 and 92 per cent. Bonds of this road are quoted at 90 and 92 per cent. Bonds of this road are quoted at 90 and 92 per cent. Bonds of this road are quoted

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Nos. 24 and 26 West 28th-st.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Principal characters by Mlle. Teresa and Mons. Anjou.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading parts by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Gerrish, and Mr. Matlows.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
POINT THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Rockwell.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Miss Lina Rosa.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. M. B. Leading characters by Miss Ellen Kean and Mr. Lewis.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Mr. J. H. Jack.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC REPERTOIRE. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LARGE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 2d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE (Pantomime,) ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
24th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 785 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
AFTERNOON—LECTURE BY MR. P. DU CHAILLU.
EVENING—VOCAL CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
GRAND FAIR—For the relief of the Cuban Patriot Army.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES, including Sunday issue	12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
Five copies	12
Ten copies	25

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and whenever neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In Spain the conscription has been effected without any opposition of importance.

The recently-discovered Mazzinian conspiracy seems to have been more serious than was at first imagined.

A Committee of the Federal Council of the Zollverein proposes to place a duty on imported petroleum.

The Irish Church Disestablishment bill was considered in committee by the British House of Commons last evening. A member moved to strike out the clause providing for the maintenance of certain church buildings as national monuments. Mr. GLADSTONE accepted the amendment, which was then carried.

CHINA.

The British Minister at Pekin has forwarded to his Government advices strongly conflicting with the statements of Mr. BURLINGAME. He denies that the Chinese Government proposes to adopt progressive ideas in harmony with the Western nations.

INDIA.

Telegraphic dispatches from Bombay announce the pacification of Cabool, all the principal Afghan chieftains having given in their allegiance to the Ameer SHERE ALLI.

CUBA.

It is rumored from Havana that the Governor intended to call a meeting yesterday, and force the people to sign a protest against the proceedings of the New-York Junta.

GENERAL.

The Odd Fellows throughout the country celebrated the semi-centennial of the foundation of their Order yesterday. The event seems to have been fitted generally in a very pleasant manner.

Secretary BOUTWELL has issued an order requiring the collection of the customs tax upon all goods purchased in Canada and brought to the United States. This has special reference to fancy articles purchased at Niagara Falls.

The peach crop of Maryland, except in a few localities, is said to have not been seriously injured by the late frosts.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has addressed an urgent appeal by telegraph, to the President, against any changes in the personnel of the Branch Mint until the present stringency in the money market shall have passed away.

Dr. ADELAIDE GREENMAN, of St. Louis, has been appointed Examining Physician of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York—the first appointment of the kind ever made.

The armorers employed in the United States Armory, at Springfield, Mass., have published their views in regard to the eight-hour law and the wages due under its provisions. They specially thank Congress and Senator WILSON for the position they have taken on the question.

A row of ten frame buildings was burned in Chicago yesterday morning, involving a loss of $150,000.

The boilers of the steamer *St. Elo* burst, in Mobile Bay, yesterday morning. The steward was blown overboard, and drowned, and six others of her officers injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

It is reported from Crestline, Ohio, that the female gymnast, SENTER, with Yankee ROBINSON, missed her leap and fell, but was not killed. No further particulars have been received.

Serious charges of malversation have been made against the Commissioners of the New State-house of Illinois. The accuser is the late Secretary of the Board.

Conflicting statements are made in regard to the alleged declaration of JOSEPHINE SHAWS that her husband left a written confession of the murder of ANNA STEWART. The balance of evidence, however, appears to be in favor of the report that she has made some such statement to a journalist at Poughkeepsie.

The meeting of the national delegates of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened in Cincinnati yesterday. About fifty delegates were in attendance. The questions of domestic mission agencies were discussed.

A petition is being numerously signed in Boston requesting the President to appoint FREDERICK DOUGLASS as Minister to Brazil.

Rev. J. C. LOVEJOY has been removed from the Boston Custom-house, and his place has been given to CHARLES L. MITCHELL, a member of the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth Regiment, who lost a leg in the service of his country, and was one of the first two colored men ever elected to the Legislature.

During the freshet of last week an emigrant train was delayed thirty hours on the road, and two infants died from exposure and want of food.

The Massachusetts Senate has, by a vote of 21 to 8, decided to exempt lager-beer from the provisions of the Liquor law.

It is said that Judge RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, does not intend to remain in the Department longer than till next Fall at the most, and that if he can be allowed to absent himself from Boston till that time he will take the Judgeship to which Governor CLAFLIN has appointed him.

A prosecution of a very serious character was yesterday commenced in the United States Commissioner's Court at Boston, against Captain WARREN GARDNER and HENRY BROWN, on the charge of fraudulently casting away a schooner upon the high seas. The offence is punishable with death. Both prisoners were fully committed for trial.

A young lady, an adopted daughter of Mr. EDWARD HILTON, of North Oxford, Mass., came to a melancholy and remarkable end on Saturday night. Her clothing caught fire as she was proceeding to her bedroom, the flames communicated to the house, and both it and the barn adjoining were destroyed.

Ex-Governor HENRY DUTTON died yesterday at New-Haven, Conn., aged 73 years.

Brevet Brigadier-General WILLIAM HAYS, Fifth United States Artillery, left Fortress Monroe yesterday for Boston to take command of Fort Independence.

Business was generally suspended in Augusta, Ga., yesterday afternoon, in honor of the decoration of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

A collision occurred on Saturday evening at Hell Gate between the Sound steamers *Providence* and *Narragansett*, occasioned by the latter striving to pass ahead of the former in the narrow and dangerous channel. The outer works of the *Providence* were considerably damaged.

The senior classes of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed School, at No. 326 West Twenty-ninth-street, were examined in different studies, last evening, with a view to their approaching graduation. Mr. HENRY W. DUBOIS, the principal of the school, conducted the examination.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its monthly meeting last evening, Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., presiding.

WILLIAM VARLEY, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," who was the principal actor in a robbery for which an accomplice, THOMAS BRENNAN, was tried, convicted and sent to State Prison for fifteen years, is now at large on $2,000 bail.

MAURICE LEONARD, an ex-convict, who was indicted for breaking BREDEBOT the jeweler's window last February, and stealing $1,800 worth of jewelry, was yesterday acquitted in the Court of General Sessions. Four of his friends swore to an alibi.

The Union League Club on last evening presented a farewell address to JOHN JAY, Esq., their retiring President, on the occasion of his anticipated departure as Minister to the Court of Vienna.

Strenuous efforts are being made to capture the Captain and first mate of the ship Richard Robinson, who are accused of cruel treatment of sailors while at sea.

United States District-Attorney PIERREPONT took the oath of office yesterday before Judge BLATCHFORD.

The spirit-photography case was renewed at the Tombs yesterday. Some important evidence was given by Mr. CHARLES W. HULL, showing that the so-called spirit photographs might easily be taken by an expert without the *modus operandi* being detected.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. HARRIS sent in a report showing that, in 1868, 600 glanders horses were destroyed in this City, or one and a half per cent. of the entire number in this City. A report was also received showing that the ordinance of the Board in relation to explosive burning fluids is constantly violated.

Cotton was quiet and heavy yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally inactive; new Corn lower; Oats dearer. Provisions quiet; Lard cheaper. Sugars dull and weak. Rio Coffee in fair demand and steady. Freights quiet.

Transactions in beef cattle were moderate, with sufficient activity to clear the yards yesterday of all desirable stock. Prices ranged from 14c.@16c. for good cattle. Most of the sales were made at about 15c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few selected bullocks were reported as sold at 16½c.@17c. ℔ lb. The poorest lots were sold for 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. Calves are in large supply and selling at 8c.@9c. for common, and 9c.@10½c. for the best. The supply of sheep continues quite too heavy for the requirements of an active trade, consequently sheep are selling slowly at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight, for choice lots; unsheared, 7c.@8c.; good to prime, 6c.@7c., and 4c.@5½c. for common to good lots. The hog market is dull, with prices fluctuating and uncertain. Prime corn-fed hogs alive sold slowly yesterday at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.; common hogs, 9½c.@10c.; dressed, 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Prices are not firm at these quotations.

The Pacific Railroad Litigation.—Administration of Justice in New-York.

Since our previous reference to this subject not much of importance or interest has occurred. Proceedings in Judge BARNARD'S Court seem to be suspended, and we hear no more of the noise of drills and sledges, under his orders, upon the safes of the Company, and Sheriff O'BRIEN'S deputies are not in requisition.

The question is soon to be discussed before Judge NELSON, in the United States Circuit Court, whether the case is really pending in that Court or in the State Court, and this may involve legal principles of public interest.

One event of special significance, however, has occurred. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has removed its general offices from the City of New-York to the City of Boston, and has there formally organized and proceeded to business. Knowing nothing whatever of this purpose of the Company, but judging from the general feeling of insecurity felt in this community in view of the strange and alarming proceedings before some of our Judges, and especially in this case, we declared our opinion, in a former article, that unless there was a speedy reform in our Courts, capital and commercial business would be driven from New-York.

We wish, for the credit of New-York, that this removal could be regarded as the flight of a guilty corporation from justice, to a place where guilt might hope to find impunity; but with all their favorable bias for New-York, and all their possible prejudice against Boston, can there be found any eminent lawyers, merchants or bankers in this City who do not feel, with humiliation and dread they scarce know how to express, that the chances of obtaining justice in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts are far greater than in the same Court in New-York City; and that this removal of this great corporation is due to that feeling, and to the disgraceful causes that have made the feeling general in this community?

JAMES FISK, Jr., is a resident of Boston, as he claims. Will he pursue the Company there, and institute a suit against the Company in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, or will he prefer his chances before Judge BARNARD? FISK is a litigious fellow, worthy of no space in these columns, and the Company and its managers may have been, for aught we know, guilty of frauds in their dealings, and yet the matter be of no great general importance; but when the administration of justice falls into suspicion and disgrace in this City, when great public corporations begin to flee from it, because they believe they cannot get justice here, a crisis of grave import is before us; and we feel it to be our duty to call public attention to it, and also to this case, not because we feel any interest in the fortunes of the litigants in the case, but because its incidents illustrate the course of judicial administration before some of our Judges, which deeply concerns this City and the whole country.

A correspondent, to whose article we gave place a few days since, referred to our former articles, and insisted we were mistaken in certain legal positions, but finally excused us on the ground that we did not understand the law. We were not mistaken in any legal principles, and do not accept the excuse. This journal did not assert what our correspondent states, and neither disputed nor attached any consequence to the technical legal rules he refers to.

We *deserted*, and we repeat, that no case was made in FISK'S bill or papers for any such redress as the cases our correspondent refers to illustrate; and no precedent for such a case as FISK'S, or for such action as the Court has taken in it, can be found in the records of any English tribunal, or before any American Judge outside of the City of New-York. We repeat, that to grant an *ex parte* injunction on such flimsy, suspicious papers, only a few hours before the time of the annual election of a great Corporation, and to stay that election until the rights of FISK were admitted or determined, was unprecedented; that it brought merited discredit on the administration of justice in the Supreme Court, and that it needs explanation. We affirm that no Judge who is capable of doing such an act, and the other acts which have attended this litigation, and the other litigation that might be referred to, and in much of which the same FISK was a party or was interested, possesses those qualities which fit him for high judicial duties; and that by reason of the absence of such qualities and the rash, arbitrary and suspicious acts we have referred to, the Courts of New-York have lost public confidence, the community has been alarmed, and the safety of property in public estimation has been imperiled.

We have no space to enter into details, but a few examples will illustrate our meaning.

The public is familiar with the injunctions and receiverships, and the noisy proceedings and *ex-parte* orders in the late Chicago and Rock Island Railroad cases, and with the leading part taken in them by Judge BARNARD. Only a short time since the same Judge (almost as soon as he had let off JAY GOULD, FISK'S co-manager in Erie, without more than nominal punishment, for violating injunctions of Judge BARNARD,) made him, JAY GOULD, *ex parte* a receiver of the Erie Railway Company, or of many millions of the proceeds of its illegal stock, issued by GOULD and FISK and LANE. *Since our article of the 15th* was written, this same Judge BARNARD has made JAY GOULD, by an *ex-parte* order, receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, leased by the Erie Company, in a suit just commenced and promoted by the Erie Company. Besides, most or all of these roads have been placed under injunctions in one form or another form by the same Judge. If our readers will consider the tens of millions of the annual earnings of these roads, the hundreds of thousands of men they employ, their intimate and complicated connections with the business of the country, the innumerable families interested in their securities—if above all they will look upon the map and note that the main lines of these roads *reach continuously from the Atlantic Ocean to beyond the Rocky Mountains*, (save the link between Cleveland and Chicago,) and have branches which put in one line would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—if they will bear in mind that FISK (and perhaps others of the Erie and the Tammany Ring) has had an active if not a leading part in all this litigation,—if they will take into account that FISK and GOULD have become suddenly and enormously rich—if they shall fail to find that all the other Judges in this State, if not all those east of Pennsylvania united, have not granted injunctions and receivers on anything like so large a scale as this single Judge—if they will consider that the tribunal of this Judge is not approached because he possesses, or is believed to possess, any superior ability, judgment, learning, or other high judicial qualities—if they will ask our leading lawyers and merchants and judges their views and fears on these subjects,—they will then appreciate something of the gravity of this question of judicial administration, which is the occasion of our comments on this case. Our correspondent will deserve more attention at our hands if he will consider these grave matters, and not try again to make it appear that this journal has been discussing some trifling professional technicality unworthy a place in its columns. And we assure him we have not been influenced by any prejudice in favor of or against either party; and if it shall be made to appear that the Union Pacific Railroad Company has been guilty of frauds, it will meet only stern condemnation from us, though disclosed by a plaintiff, and in the course of proceedings, however disreputable.

We sorely need and must have learned, able and upright men upon the Bench, who deserve and command public respect and confidence. We have some such and many men at the Bar that would do honor to the Bench. But we also have Judges who have neither the character, the learning, the ability, nor the reputation that qualify them for judicial duties. At the Bar they were without patronage from the better class of our citizens; they have no claim to respect for professional learning or ability; they were and are unknown in our higher circles; their administration has demoralized the members of the Bar and brought the whole judiciary of the City into disrepute; and our leading lawyers do not hesitate to express their disgust and discouragement at the present condition of things; and no honest litigant goes into Court without dread if his case is likely to come before certain of the Judges. This state of things cannot continue without further corrupting every branch of public administration, and utterly destroying all feeling of respect for law, and finally all ability to enforce it. The lawyers themselves are to blame in no small measure. They ought to unite and make their common voice felt. They see all the best business going to those who are favorites of certain Judges or Rings, and all the honored and salutary precedents trampled upon. The upright Judges ought also to make their voice heard against these flagrant abuses. Their silence is not creditable to their self-respect or sense of duty. We want some great, manly and fearless illustration on the Bench of the dignity and lofty integrity and courage that would arouse the enthusiastic admiration of this disgraced community—some conspicuous example of a Judge which shall be an example of all that is best, and nothing that is worst, in this great City.

Sham Recommendations to Office.

We have been told that of the twenty-one Senators who had indorsed General FILE'S application for the mission to Brazil, no less than *five* voted against his confirmation; and now an Ohio Congressman, to whom had been forwarded a certain petition for a Postmaster's appointment, is said to have received soon after "confidential" letters from no less than twenty-five of the three hundred indorsers, informing him that their candidate "was not fit for the place" to which they themselves had recommended her.

Could there be a more shameful commentary on the whole system of giving recommendations to office? While twenty-five out of three hundred indorsers retracted their words, how many of the remaining two hundred and seventy-five were sincere in their action? The difference was probably this, that while the former had some compunctions of conscience, the latter were too careless to give the matter any thought at all. How many of these Senators who voted against Mr. ASHLEY'S confirmation had previously encouraged him by word or by signature? How many of those huge "bound volumes" of indorsements which are or have been on file at Washington are anything but shams? If the names were all checked and graded like the secret business directories of mercantile credit, what proportion of them would be responsible and marked "A 1?"

The whole system of appointment has come to be a fraud and a disgrace. But while, on the one hand, the obvious sham of it does not excuse the men who habitually make it a sham, no more does it excuse the appointing power which acts on a presumption of trustworthiness which everybody knows to be ridiculous.

The Sheriff's Extortion Bill.

The bill to "regulate" the fees of the Sheriff's office is still pending in the Legislature, and has been changed in some respects so as, it is hoped, to secure its passage, without essentially altering its character. The Sheriff's emolument depends on the fees of his office; and the effect of this bill, if passed, will be to increase enormously an income which is already greater than that of any other officer, State or National, in the whole country. As the public is but imperfectly informed on the subject, we will present a summary of that income, expressly underestimated, because the truth is such as almost to overbear belief, and can only be realized by contemplating the immensity of the business relations centering in this metropolis, all disputes and contests concerning which take their final outlet through the Sheriff's office.

In the first place, the Sheriff receives fifty cents for each case for every term it is on the calendar. The Supreme Court has an average of 6,000 cases, the Superior Court the same, and the Common Pleas 5,000; making 17,000 during nine trial terms in the year, the fees from which amount to $76,500; but these fifty cents, being frequently got from both sides, one hundred thousand dollars per annum from calendar fees alone would be a strictly moderate estimate. There are executions issued in thousands of cases which do not appear on the calendars, but reach judgment by default of answer; on every execution sixty-nine cents are received from the plaintiff, making, on 25,000 executions—a low figure—the sum of $17,250. To this are to be added the sums arising from poundage out of levies which are made under at least one-eighth of the above number of executions; the largeness of the amounts involved will place this sum, at least, at $60,000. There are 3,000 civil arrests, for which the plaintiff pays $5, making $15,000; and, on discharge from which, the defendant pays never less than $12 50, and just as frequently $50, making, by multiplication of the lowest figure, $37,500. Summonses and complaints served by Sheriff, 9,500 at one dollar each, making $9,500. One thousand replevins, $12 for taking, with $50 added for three days, "keeper" and storage charges, making $62,000. Two thousand attachments, on which the same poundage is charged as on execution, making, at the lowest average, $75,000.

To all this astounding list must be added the vague charges for commissions, "keepers" of attached property, whose services appear in the bill as outrageously fictitious rates, auction fees, bills of sale, &c., &c., ad *infinitum*.

But this is not all. The Ludlow-street Jail, where persons are imprisoned on civil arrest, is let out on speculation for $18,000 or more per annum, and the lessee drives a profitable business by grinding out of the prisoners the prices for comforts necessary to relieve their hard condition. And, but a few days ago, a writer exposed in the *Tribune* a bill, copied from the original on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, wherein the County of New-York stood debtor to Mr. O'BRIEN in the sum of $18,795 50, for summoning, making reports of convictions and conveying mythical prisoners to impossible prisons; and this was for the Summer quarter when the Courts are mostly in vacation. It will be seen, therefore, that Sheriff O'BRIEN derives no less than $300,000 per annum from his office, a fact which would stagger belief were the data not plain, and did we not reflect that the immense business growth of this City has, by a mere gradual process of multiplication, carried up to this immense sum fees measured by a scale which was established when the business is applied to would return no more than a reasonable income.

In the above statements nothing has been said about the distinct and individual mines wrought by each Deputy Sheriff on his private account, in the form of what may be ironically called *gratuities* from parties to suits, the gross sum of which is far greater than the income of the Sheriff himself; so that the income of our model Sheriff and his henchmen makes a grand footing up of more than one million per annum.

We have shown what the revenue of the Sheriff is; we have only to say that should this bill pass, the Shrievalty of New-York will become, in the language of Dr. JOHNSON, "a potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." Its revenue cannot fall short of a million. That any other individual should claim such endowment from the public is preposterous; that Sheriff O'BRIEN should do it is perfectly natural, and it is just as natural that a Senate composed of honorable men should cast such a bill from their table with indignant rebuke of its presumption. For what are the special grounds on which this man claims an increase of fees and the sweeping into his office of duties which never have belonged to it, and which neither the members of the Bar nor the parties to be affected would like to see discharged by his hands? Is it because he has driven from office the former deputies who, as a general thing, did their work well and honestly, and has appointed rowdies from one of the most desperate gangs that ever infested New-York?—men who last Winter shot down citizens at the Broadway Theatre while carrying through, by an extraordinary and indecent mode, the service of civil process; men who figure in our Oyer and Terminer as murderers of policemen and as conspirators with burglars, who, when arrested, tried and condemned at great public labor and cost, are set free upon the community before they have reached their place of punishment? Is it because the Sheriff has signalized his personal fitness for his place by his training of an abandoned horde who roamed over this City at the last election, each one neutralizing, by "repeating," the votes of fifty or sixty honest citizens? Is it, in fine, because his office has become the sweetbox of suitors, and the disgust of the legal profession? These are the only truthful reasons he can offer, and we offer them for him.

Now this bill is at present in the Senate Committee, and it may be that the Sheriff, despairing of its passage, will seek to reduce its hideousness by altering some of its features. But we call upon the Committee to make no compromise with this plan for public robbery; that would be a crime, only less in degree than the approval of the original bill. The real way to amend it is to provide a regular salary for the Sheriff and his deputies, the payment of all fees into the Treasury, and a declaration that the retention of any fees, or the receipt of more than is by law allowed, either by him or his deputies, should be a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment. We call on all Senators, whether Republicans or Democrats, to vote against this bill; but we address ourselves particularly to the Republican Senators not to legalize this bald infamy, which will disgrace their party, as constituting what is termed the responsible majority. We are gratified to know that all the Republican Senators are opposed to it, except WILLIAMS, but it matters little to anybody but his constituents whether he is for or against it, as long as the remainder maintain their honest opposition.

We have no idea that this bill will ever reach the Governor; but, if it does, we shall have an opportunity of testing the impugned sincerity of his firm and constant veto of all such bills. O'BRIEN has bragged that the Governor has promised to sign his bill, and dare not veto it; he has struck HOFFMAN'S shield the blow of defiance, and we shall listen to the ring of its metal.

The Rosenberg Case.

The *World* speaks of the prosecution of ROSENBERG for being engaged in the fraudulent naturalizations of last Fall as one "which the Supreme Court at Washington so summarily squelched." The *World* should be more careful not to excite false hopes in the minds of its friends. The Supreme Court at Washington has done no such thing. What it has done is this only: The defence in the Rosenberg case made a motion to quash the indictment, on which motion the Judges gave a certificate of a division of opinion, and on that certificate the case was taken up to the Supreme Court; and the Court has said that the case was not properly brought up there, because a motion to quash an indictment is one which it is in the discretion of the Court below to grant or not, and such questions are not proper subjects of review by the Appellate Court.

The result of it is that the case remains where it was, and may be moved on for trial at any time. It was our idea at the time that the Government made a mistake in not trying the case and letting the law point come up for review after the trial. There is an opportunity now to rectify that mistake and to let the public have the facts in the case as brought out by a trial in Court.

Hawkins vs. Decker.

The contest before the Assembly Committee on Elections, with reference to the seat from Richmond County, resulted—after all the usual tactics of delay had been exhausted—in a majority report of the Committee in favor of Mr. HAWKINS, the contestant, and a minority report in favor of Mr. DECKER, the incumbent. The case will come up to-morrow for decision. Staten Island is so near New-York, that the baleful influence of our politics has always cast its shadow there. The Democracy count upon it regularly as easy prey and as a free field for the unlimited use of repeaters. There, if necessary, floods of naturalization papers could be poured. Majorities could be altered to meet emergencies, and all the ingenious expedients that are so successfully practiced by our wily adversaries could be carried out *ad libitum*.

Our friends there, however, are active. They have greatly reduced the enemy, and, through a split in the local nominations in the Democratic Party last Fall, they elected a Republican to the Assembly. By means of frauds in one of the districts, he was counted out, and the election certificate was given to a Democrat. Not content to let the matter rest here, and believing that to contest this election might make the majority party more cautious in the future, they took testimony in advance of the session, due notice being given of their intention so to do. This evidence disclosed a startling amount of fraud and gross irregularities, the legal effect of which was to entitle Mr. HAWKINS, the Republican candidate to the seat.

At this investigation no attempt to rebut the effect of the testimony was made by the member who had the certificate in his pocket. The same means were open to him of disproving the facts that were there put in evidence, if he were capable of doing it; but he preferred to take his chances of securing the seat and protracting the investigation during the session, while he, whether really entitled to it or not, was *de facto* the member.

The two gentlemen presented themselves at Albany. The one with his certificate of election; the other with his overwhelming proof that he was entitled to the certificate—and that the possession by the first of that document was a fraud upon himself and every other citizen in the district. If the authority to take testimony in advance of a session means anything, it means that this step shall be taken for the purpose of exhausting the case and settling the question at the outset, so that if the contestant shall be found entitled to the seat he shall derive the practical benefit from it of participating in the legislation of the session, instead of dancing attendance on the Committee of Elections for the hundred days.

Mr. HAWKINS presented proof at the opening of the session sufficient to satisfy any candid man that Mr. DECKER was not entitled to the seat, and the legal effect of this proof was to confer the seat upon him. Against this Mr. DECKER offered nothing but the certificate of election.

Clearly, if the statute under which these proceedings were taken means anything, the seat should have been given to HAWKINS, who had proved his right to it, and if DECKER chose further to contest the matter, the opportunity could then have been afforded him. This course, however, was not adopted. The pending Senatorial contest precluded its possibility. The case was referred, and has dragged its slow length along to the report of the Committee. And now comes the peculiar feature of this case. Notwithstanding the high principles involved, notwithstanding the necessity for the sharp rebuke of the high-handed outrages which the testimony showed had been committed on the rights of the contestant, the whole matter, after a tie vote on the question of substituting the minority report in favor of the incumbent, was postponed until Tuesday.

Will those Republicans who shirked the responsibility of a vote on this question and those who boldly voted for the postponement, dare, when the matter comes up for action, to place themselves on the record again in the same unenviable position? Is it possible that they believe in the doctrines of the minority report? If so let them explain their course and let the public understand the matter. Perhaps they can justify themselves; if so they should do it.

MINOR TOPICS.

The French and Prussian Ministers at Washington are both about to leave this country for Europe. Are they going to communicate to their respective Governments such of the views of President GRANT as they may have discovered?

The spiritual resurrectionists fared rather badly in the Court-room yesterday. As it now seems that anybody can photograph ghosts by mechanical means, we may hope to see the mummery exploded by their universal appearance.

Everybody who is not possessed of a nature of the most sanguinary and Hibernian kind, will be delighted to hear that Senator SUMNER has succeeded in pacifying the fearful passions and calming the awful rage of Messrs. SPRAGUE and AMORY. We have been looking for something quite tremendous from the two infuriated Senators—something at which we should be appalled and awe-stricken; but the ending of the affair is quite as absurd and ludicrous as have been most of its incidents from the beginning. Let us now have an end of the wretched and disgusting squabble. The correspondence between AMORY and SPRAGUE will be found in another column.

We should like to see a searching investigation of some one of the cases of "death in a Station-house," which are constantly being reported in the papers. We fear that not a few of these dreadful deaths may be traced to the unjustifiable use of the police-club upon persons who are arrested as being drunk or as being disorderly. In regard to more than one of the several cases which have recently occurred, there are good reasons for being suspicious. Will not the Coroner's jury, in the next instance of the kind, take the trouble to find out something about it?

We notice from time to time in our European exchanges that the "degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon" some obscure person or other, "by the Tusculum College, U. S. America." We have never had the pleasure of hearing of this American College which distributes honors so freely abroad, and we have no idea of the price at which it sells them.

The conduct of our Common Council is habitually so bad that we are always compelled to scourge them whenever our attention is directed to them. O, how we should like if they would behave themselves in such a way that we could always praise them! How we should like to write beautiful articles every morning eulogizing them. How we should like to take up their actions, one by one, and point out their honesty and beneficence. We can tell them one step which they are now at liberty to take, which will secure them the praises of the community. A petition is now circulating among our citizens, asking that there shall be set apart (we quote:)

"For the purposes of public salt-water baths, free to all persons from sunrise to 10 P. M., with superstructures and appliances suited to the practice and needs of the establishment, to be constructed, maintained and regulated under the direction of such Municipal Board or branch of the City Government as may be determined by the said Common Council, a slip or basin two hundred feet in front, at the easterly end of the Battery, in the City of New-York, adjoining the lands under water upon the westerly side thereof, heretofore conveyed by the State of New-York to the United States Government."

There is a proposition before the Common Council to assign to private parties, for their own benefit, the location referred to. If that body will reject this proposition, and adopt the one referred to in the public petition, they will receive the daily gratitude of tens of thousands of citizens and the applause of the newspapers.

A St. Louis dispatch informs us that a lady (Dr. Miss ADELAIDE GREENMAN) has been appointed examining physician of an insurance company of that city. We should suppose her examinations would be confined to persons of her own sex.

The Spanish authorities in Havana did a very foolish thing in refusing to permit the transmission of a dispatch which conveyed the news that the "Mexican Congress had authorized President JUAREZ to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents whenever he thinks proper," and that vessels "bearing the Cuban flag are admitted into the ports of Mexico." General DULCE ought to have known that whether or not he permitted this news to come from Havana by cable, we should get it a few days later by the regular mail. He may exercise his censorship over news published in Cuba, but he had better not attempt a censorship of the news for this country.

As soon as the new District-Attorney (EDWARDS PIERREPONT) was sworn into office yesterday, he said his first duty was to call up the Fullerton case, and secure its early trial. It subsequently appeared that the trial would be begun in six weeks.

When two offices seek one man who does not care about either of them,—it must be rather curious. The gentleman who was lately appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has just been offered a commission as Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; and as he was embarrassed by the offer of the first place, he is still more embarrassed by the offer of the second. Such a man must be the envy of thousands.

We yesterday reminded the appointing powers that there were a great many *disabled Union soldiers* to whom even small offices under the Government would be better than begging or organ-grinding. Lest our remark should have been overlooked, we repeat it. And we would add that while it may be well to remember the political office-hunters, and the negro place-seekers, it is very mean to forget the brave men whose bodies were shattered in upholding the country's flag.

Perhaps it is no great matter that lawyers can drive a coach and four through an act of Congress, but when the working people begin to drive their trucks and wagons through the same, it is quite another affair. Congress framed the Eight-hour law in such an unbusiness-like way as to provoke the wagon-charge of the navy-yard men, since it said nothing of wages, leaving the part of *Hamlet* out of the play, and the Secretary of the Navy to exercise his discretion—which was not only wrong in itself, but has caused a great deal of unnecessary trouble.

Talking of free baths for the people, it may be that the water about the Battery would be rather impure for the purpose, considering the flow from the sewers. Why not make a beautiful circle of bathing-places round the strand of Governor's Island, which lies useless, and which is surrounded by such a purer body of water? New-York needs some large metropolitan institution of the sort, and could make it nowhere else so conveniently. Boats could run across every five minutes for, say two cents the round trip—a cheap outlay for so pleasant a Summer enjoyment. Warm baths for all seasons could be got up at the same place. For a metropolis so hemmed in by water privileges on all sides, there is no city so badly off for bathing-places as New-York.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in a speech at a recent banquet in London, took occasion to refer in a very complimentary manner to our election of the first American soldier as President of the United States. He alluded to the admiration which is everywhere paid to the successful warrior, and which does not diminish as the world goes on, but is as great in the present day among the most civilized nations of the world as it has ever been even among the rudest barbarians. Upon this point he said:

"Honor is paid to the successful chief. I know that there are some living philosophers who tell us this feeling is a great mistake, but I am one of those persons who believe that the instinct of mankind is true when their reason may be deceived. I believe that there is an instinct in the homage paid to great warriors. This was demonstrated the other day in a striking manner by a nation which is in some respects the most civilized in the world—I mean the United States of America; and the occasion to which I refer is the election by the people of that country of a successful soldier as their Chief Magistrate. The truth is, the military character includes within itself some of the highest attributes of the human mind. That being the case, the instincts of mankind in their appreciation of acts of heroism are, I think, quite justifiable."

The Duke of ARGYLL is always philosophical, whether he deals with questions of politics, or science, or religion; and in this case he was especially happy, both in his illustration and its elucidation.

The magnificent new Lodge-rooms of Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, A. F. and A. M., in BOOTH'S building, corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, will be opened for the first time next Saturday evening. The reception to be given on the occasion promises to be a very select and enjoyable affair.

WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty Between Senators Sprague and Abbott—An Amicable Adjustment Secured by the Intervention of Friends—Explanatory and Satisfactory Letters Passed Between the Belligerents.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 26.

The affair of honor between Senators ABBOTT and SPRAGUE has at length been settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned. Both gentlemen remained quietly at home yesterday, and no movement whatever was made toward effecting the reconciliation which has taken place to-day. Mr. ABBOTT would have written to Mr. SPRAGUE on Saturday, but the manner in which the latter would receive any communication looking to a amicable settlement of the difficulty was extremely doubtful. Mr. ABBOTT intrusted the matter to Senators MORTON, POOL and SHERMAN, and signified his willingness to be bound by their decision. This morning Mr. SUMNER and Mr. SHERMAN waited on Mr. SPRAGUE, whom they found closeted with PET HALSTEAD. The subject was talked over, and, after some hesitation on the part of the Rhode Island Senator, he stated that the portion of his speech which Mr. ABBOTT had construed into an insult had been written nearly a week before it was delivered to the Senate. He further stated that he would have no objection to say this to Senator ABBOTT if he made the inquiry. Neither Senator ABBOTT nor his friends desired anything more, and the following correspondence passed between the two gentlemen before o'clock this afternoon. A reconciliation has been lost by this amicable settlement, but the United States Senate and the country has saved a disgrace.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

To Hon. William Sprague:

DEAR SIR: On the 22d inst., in the United States Senate, you uttered the following language: "Mr. President—In answer to the attack of the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from North Carolina, I am reminded of a little illustration. In my travels from the centre here into the rural districts, through the woods and farms of the surrounding neighborhood, chance at one time brought me to a farm-house. I found on looking up a large mastiff and a mongrel puppy dog. The little dog moved on me with rapidity from behind, bit at my heels, and frightened at his temerity, ran howling away, followed by his larger companion. The Senate will observe that the mongrel whining puppy, encouraged by the mastiff, and emboldened to attack from the shadow of his backing, ran rapidly away, alarmed at his temerity, while the civil surly cur followed with both ears lapped and his tail between his legs, to a place of safety beside his menaced companion." This language has been understood as meant, in part, to be applied to me. I am not aware that I gave any occasion in my remarks for you to wish to be offensive or insulting to me, and therefore deem it proper to ask that you state distinctly whether you intended to apply any of the above offensive language to myself.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1869.

To Hon. Jos. C. Abbott, United States Senate:

SIR: I have no hesitation in at once replying to your note of this morning just received, that the paragraph of my speech referred to was written and in manuscript some time before it was delivered in the Senate, and before you participated in the debate, and therefore was not intended to apply to you. Your obedient servant,
W. SPRAGUE.

The following letter in response to the above, closed the correspondence in a manner satisfactory to all concerned;

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1869.

Hon. Wm. Sprague:

SIR: I have pleasure in acknowledging your letter of this date, which shows that I had misconceived your language. My own allusion to you afterward in the Senate was founded on this misconception, and I ask you to consider it as unsaid. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
JOS. C. ABBOTT.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S LETTERS.

Senator SPRAGUE is availing himself of the permission to print his letters in the *Congressional* Globe to the fullest extent. The paper came out as usual at noon to-day with twenty columns of letters in solid nonpareil type, and, like the sensation stories, the announcement is made that they are to be continued; but no intimation whatever is given of their probable length. Among the ardent and enthusiastic supporters of the distinguished Rhode Island Senator, who go into raptures over his financial theories, and approve his various plans to regulate the social and political condition of the universe, and who write to him for copies of his late orations, quite a large number are from New-York and vicinity.

It may interest newspaper men to know that Senator SPRAGUE has an organ of his own. It is reported in well-informed circles here that he is now the principal, if not the sole, owner of the *National Intelligencer*, having within the last few weeks paid a mortgage on that establishment to the amount of $8,000.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS.

As pertinent to the TIMES editorial rebuke of the attacks on President GRANT, charging him with having appointed an undue proportion of his own relations to office, the following facts should be stated: The President has appointed no relative of his own to any office whatsoever, unless it be SILAS HUDSON, of Iowa, Minister to Honduras, who may possibly be a cousin of the President, but nothing nearer. General GRANT's father, now Postmaster at Covington, Ky., was appointed to that position by President JOHNSON. Prof. KRAMER, now Consul at Leipsic, who married General GRANT's sister, was appointed to that place, I believe, by President LINCOLN. The President has appointed two brothers-in-law of Mrs. GRANT to positions under him, viz.: Mr. JAS. T. CASEY, to be Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, and Dr. ALEXANDER SHARP, who was appointed Postmaster at Richmond by Mr. JOHNSON, to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. The latter office has always been regarded as part of the official household of the President, and it has been the custom to appoint some relative or intimate personal friend to the position; thus Mr. LINCOLN appointed his former partner and warm personal friend, Mr. LAMON, and Mr. JOHNSON appointed his personal friend, Mr. GOODING. Mr. LINCOLN also appointed Mr. TODD, his wife's brother, to be Governor of Dakota, and those who have abused both the President and his brother-in-law, General DENT, because of the confidential position the latter now occupies in the official household, seem to have very short memories, or they would remember that Mr. JOHNSON appointed his own son to be Private Secretary, and that Mr. BUCHANAN appointed his nephew, Mr. HENRY, to the same position. The comparison might be extended to the benefit of the President if it was at all necessary.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

General ELY S. PARKER, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was formally inducted into office to-day, Commissioner TAYLOR retiring at noon. The clerks and *attachés* of the Bureau were then presented and received by General PARKER. He informed them that no immediate changes would be made, because there were several more important matters which demanded his early attention, but at no distant day he would devote himself to reorganization of the Bureau, when the revision of the clerical force might be expected. There was a large number of persons in waiting, seeking audience with the new Commissioner, and he held a levee for the greater part of the day. The unfinished appointments for the Indian service will be one of the first duties which will receive the attention of Commissioner PARKER, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Colonel S. S. FISHER, the new Commissioner of Patents, was also sworn into office at noon to-day, and shortly afterward was waited on by the Chief and Assistant Examiners and by the entire clerical force of the office. He received them all with urbanity and courtesy, and several of the principal examiners expressed themselves highly pleased with the manner and bearing of the new Commissioner. Colonel FISHER's thorough, practical and professional knowledge of the patent business will add very largely to the efficiency of the office. It is proposed to transfer the Pension Bureau to the building on G-street, north of the Patent Office, now rented for the use of the Interior Department, which will enable the force of the Patent Office to expand into the rooms now occupied by the Pension Office, room which they greatly need. The retiring Commissioner, Judge FOGG, took leave of his late associates with many and earnest expressions of regret.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

There are about twenty members of the Senate still in this city. Nearly all of them had interviews with the President to-day. Among them were Messrs. Morton, Schurz, Spencer, Kelloggg, Harris, Warner, Rice and others. Senator SCHURZ's interview was enlivened by a pleasant incident. The President remarked: "General, I see by the Democratic papers that you and I have been having a fierce fight." "Yes," said SCHURZ, "that is the first I had heard of it." "Well," said the President, "if it isn't fierce on your side that it is on mine, it isn't much of a fight." "Well, if it isn't fierce on your side that it is on mine, we can afford to make up," responded the Senator, jocularly. "Well, let's make up," said General GRANT. This short and agreeable way of adjusting differences was probably not without its effect on ABBOTT and SPRAGUE, who settled theirs later in the day.

OFFICIAL INTEGRITY.

Letter from Hon. J. M. Ashley, Ex-Delegate of Montana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to an article, which is credited to the TIMES, in which I am unjustly assailed and a great wrong done me. I, therefore, ask you to permit me to reply.

1. In no public speech or letter did I ever say that "I was in possession of proof that ANDREW JOHNSON was an accomplice of the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN," nor did I ever attempt to sustain such a charge, either before the Judiciary Committee or the Assassination Committee, "by the introduction of suborned witnesses." The public records of the two Committees in the best evidence of this fact. I am confident that no member of either of said Committees, whether for or against impeachment, has ever made such a charge against me.

2. I have never "been convicted of, nor have I ever confessed to any act of official corruption," and what is far more important to me and mine, I have the consciousness of being guilty of no act, official or otherwise, during my term of service in Congress, inconsistent with the character of a Representative.

The leading men of the nation with whom I have been intimately associated for the past ten years, and who are better acquainted with me than my assailants, have over and over again voluntarily testified to this fact, and are ready to do so again.

Whatever interpretation from the "corruption" standpoint may be put upon my letters to Mr. CASS, I have always felt confident that that correspondence read, in the light of the testimony of the only parties fully cognizant of all the facts, would acquit me of any intentional wrong. And so far as I know this has been the result, almost without exception, with all who have given the matter an impartial examination.

Such has been the case with the great body of intelligent and honorable Republicans of my old Congressional District; and in spite of the fact of the usual tendency among those who have insufficient means of knowing, to prejudge a public man upon charges made against his official integrity, I have been unanimously renominated four times by the Republican Party of the Tenth District. Those who opposed my re-election in 1868 made a direct issue on those letters. To some extent they were used again in 1864. In 1866 and in 1868 they were not made the subject of public discussion during either canvass.

After my reelection in 1866, I asked the House of Representatives to appoint a committee to investigate the charges made against me in that canvass. They granted my request. The Committee appointed consisted of HARRISON G. BLAKE, of Ohio, and J. P. C. SHANKS, of Indiana, Republicans; S. L. CASEY, of Kentucky, Union and Judge JOHN W. NORS, of Missouri, and EDWARD HAIGHT, of New-York, Democrats. The Committee gave the matter committed to them, as their report will show, a thorough investigation, and *unanimously* declared that I had done no improper act. I give the concluding paragraph of the report, drawn by Judge NORS:

"The Committee, therefore, find from the evidence, which is herewith submitted, nothing showing that there was a condition precedent demanded from F. M. CASS for his appointment as Surveyor-General of the Territory of Colorado, or for the appointment of any of his subordinates, by Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, and the evidence concerning the charge of receiving no illegal or corrupt act on the part of said ASHLEY touching said appointments, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

During the investigation I did not appear either in person or by attorney before the Committee to defend myself from the charges of my assailants, as I now know from experience I ought to have done. Knowing that I intended to do no improper act, I submitted the whole matter to the Committee without an effort on my part at defence, and only came before the Committee when sent for to be examined.

So far from any "motion having been made to punish or censure me," as charged in the article which you publish, no such motion was made either in the Committee or in the House of Representatives, as the records will show.

I served ten years as member of the Committee on Territories; eight years as Chairman. During that time seven new Territories were organized, to wit: Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and two new States, Nevada and Nebraska, were admitted into the Union.

In this ten years my opportunities have been ample for securing lands at, or near, the prospective cities and towns in all these new Territories. Had I been so disposed I could have done so, not only by purchasing at the Government price, but by gift.

The fact that I never did purchase an acre, nor any one for me, and that I never permitted an acre to be deeded to me or to any one for me, as a gift, and that I do not now and have never owned directly or indirectly an interest in lands or town lots in any of the Territories, to the value of a dollar, is the best evidence I can offer that I have not been very anxious to engage in and speculations in the Territories.

As a public man I have been deeply interested in the development of our national territories, and have given much time and thought to the subject. In 1858 I traveled over the continent and back, visiting Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Washington, and what is now Wyoming. Gentlemen at all familiar with new countries know how easily a person in the position I then held could have been "put in" to all the paper city schemes he desired, and on his own terms. In the face of my repeated indorsements by the Republican Party at home; in the face of an official investigation fully and completely exhonerating me, and in the face of the testimony of men of the highest character, who knew me intimately, I am charged as a public man with fraud and corruption, and arraigned and branded as a felon in your paper.

These charges will be garbled and republished in a thousand different forms, and be read by tens of thousands who will never see their denial; so that a wrong which it will be almost impossible to repair is done me.

As a rule, I have permitted my constituents and my personal friends to defend me against all such unjust and unfounded charges, relying on these and my character, where known, to vindicate me.

Now, however, I am about to go to a new and distant community, the great majority of whose people must for some years be personally strangers to me. In advance of me will go this hurtful charge, with the weight of your indorsement. Unless you correct the wrong done me, I can only disabuse the minds of thousands, which your article will prejudice against me, by years of patient toil and fidelity to duty.

I do not pretend to an insensibility to the good opinion of honorable men, and do not hesitate to confess my sense of the deep injury done me by charges of this kind, made in a journal so prominent as yours. My impulsive temperament may have often betrayed me into writing and saying and doing ill-considered things; but I know that my official record is free from any blot. If the private letters and private conversations of our best public men, touching the appointment of their friends to office, were, unexpectedly to them, made public, it would be difficult for the great majority to have a more complete vindication from the charge of corruption or dishonesty than the Committee to which I have alluded gave me in the report, which, I think, should, and not perhaps as an act of justice to me, but as an act of justice to the public, I ask you to publish in your paper.

Do you believe that, when you have read the paragraph and the testimony, you will agree to say that the statements made in the article in question were, if not false, at least unfair? If you do not, do me the justice of withdrawing them. I, meet content myself with the unqualified denial of the charges made, and appeal to those who know me and to the public generally to vindicate me.

I can only add in conclusion, and as an earnest of what I write, that if any man can show me evidence which will satisfy my accusing conscience in either Nueces or Gonzales that I have ever asked, hoped or thought of receiving "whisky rings" or "Indian rings" to pay "ring" population to defraud or make stealing out of the Government; or that I ever engaged directly or indirectly in buying whisky to sell during my term of service in the Middle; or that I ever made a dollar because of any vote I gave in Congress; or that I ever obtained a cent from the Government, during the whole time, for my own; or that I ever participated or connived at a gift any lands or town lots in any of the Territories; or that during my term of service in Congress, I ever did any act inconsistent with my duty as a Representative, I will resign my position to which I have been twice elected by Congress, and not as a Representative, but as Governor of Montana—a position, which I confess to say in the gift of the President.

Respectfully,
J. M. ASHLEY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 24.

Sprague and Abbott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of to-day continues an article in which you speak of a squabble in Washington as a "disgraceful business." You then make reference to certain personal threats of Senators SPRAGUE and ABBOTT against each other, and express the opinion that they ought to be placed under bonds to keep the peace.

In this paragraph you have done Governor SPRAGUE great injustice. In a late speech in the United States Senate he made use of the mastiff and the puppy by way of illustration.

One man seemed to consider himself the puppy, and of his own accord personified the mastiff in another.

The self-assumed puppy thereupon grew rageful and revengeful, and declared in the most bellicose manner that he would have satisfaction, &c. Governor SPRAGUE simply says that he did not happen to know that the skin fitted Mr. ABBOTT, or that he would be so anxious to wear it. Yet Mr. ABBOTT demands satisfaction, and on the floor of the Senate swears vengeance. Mr. SPRAGUE, in answer to these threats, says: "If attacked I will defend myself." In this he only acts the part of a bold, brave, honest man, which he certainly is.

And yet you say they ought both to be put under bonds to keep the peace. Governor SPRAGUE has made no threats. Why should he be put under bonds. WORKMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

PANTOMIME AT THE TAMMANY.

A pantomime-burlesque entitled "Robinson Crusoe," and wrought out of tolerably old material, was enacted for the first time at the Tammany last evening. It was close upon midnight when its performance, which will be witnessed with greater pleasure when repeated rehearsals shall have smoothened it, terminated. The delays which lessened the agreeable character of the entertainment yesterday also interfered with a proper critical appreciation of its merits. With the exception of one or two sets the scenery did not appear to be suitable either for artistic finish or for effect, but there is a great deal of action in the piece, and so soon as that shall progress with rapidity the admirers of pantomime will not be exacting on any other score. The plot of the work, if we may give the name of plot to the incoherent succession of incidents that pour fast in London, then on a desert island, and lastly wherever the spectator may choose to locate the scene, can be inferred from its title. And a detailed reference to the miscellany of songs, dances and acrobatic feats, would be no more interesting than a recapitulation of the story. We have only to add that the singing in "Robinson Crusoe" is done by Misses ALICE HARRISON, BESSIE SUDLOW, JOSIE SANFRENTZA, the dancing by Mlle. CARLE and the child SANFRENTZA, and the gymnastic acts by the HERARDIT Brothers. Messrs. MAPHIT and BARTHOLOMEW are the pantomimists. All these *artistes* will appear in the novelty until further notice.

The Avery Collection at the Somerville Art Gallery.

There is now on exhibition at this gallery a very fine collection of oil paintings, water colors and drawings, the property of Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY. They will be sold at public auction, the oil paintings this evening and the water colors and drawings to-morrow evening, without reserve. The paintings in oil are the productions of about fifty distinguished American and European artists. They were in nearly every case either painted expressly by Mr. AVERY's order, or purchased directly by him from the artists. Among the American artists are the names of KENSETT, DURAND, J. M. HART, EASTMAN JOHNSON, CASILEAR, &c. The foreign schools are represented mainly by works commissioned by Mr. AVERY while Art Agent at the Paris Exposition. These are by BOUGUEREAU, TOULMOUCHE, BAUGNIET and JALABERT. The beautiful statuette marble, "Listening to the Winds," by the Milan sculptor MARTINOLI, is also in this collection.

The Billiard Tournament.

The series of contests for the billiard championship was inaugurated last night at Irving Hall, the contestants being HENRY RHEINS, of Chicago, and MELVIN FOSTER, of this City. At a meeting of the contestants, held yesterday morning, it was resolved to make the tournament games 1,500 points each, a single carom to count three, and a carom on all the balls six. The game between RHEINS and FOSTER was begun at 8:30 precisely, RHEINS winning the lead-off, and FOSTER counting from 18, his run amounting to 32. Two innings afterward, by a succession of admirable plays around the table, long shots being conspicuous, he ran 87, making his total 92, to his opponent's 6. During the next nineteen innings he played most wretchedly, making no better score than 30. Meantime, the Chicago player, whom no one had thought an opponent worthy the one of so renowned an expert as FOSTER, had been counting steadily, without parade of any kind, and gradually going to the fore. The twentieth inning saw Rhe 50 to Foster's 311, or 167 ahead. At the twenty-sixth inning he was 444 to Foster's 346. Here the latter reduced the gap a little by a run of 41, which Rhins more than offset shortly after by runs of 49 and 142, masse shots being the more prominent features of his play. The respective positions were now: Rhines, 801; Foster, 675 only. The chances of the latter's winning were the reverse of being improved, when, in the thirty-sixth inning, RHINES made a beautiful run of 126, closed by his ball tumbling into a pocket off a well-played counting stroke. Game now—RHINES, 800; FOSTER, 675. The player who had been backed certain victor had apparently no chance to win, the odds being almost unparalleled in billiards. FOSTER himself had almost abandoned hope, when a fortunate diversion of his ball, caused by its striking a pocket-jaw, gave him a count, off of which he piled up 128, advancing him to 803, as against 675. No material change occurred until the 42d inning, when the unfaithful FORTUNE again got among the triple figures, this time to the extent of 186. This advanced him to 861, his opponent being 800. Four innings after this, having recovered confidence, he ran 105; and in the fifty-second inning, encouraged by hearty applause, he regained the lead he had lost so early in the night, the tallies being respectively 1,004 and 1,000. At 12 o'clock, or three hours and twenty minutes after the contest began, FOSTER was declared winner by the appended score:

FOSTER—92, 2, 87, 6, 0, 5, 12, 28, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 21, 0, 0, 2, 12, 1, 0, 0, 4, 16, 0, 42, 2, 0, 26, 2, 0, 0, 4, 0, 2, 3, 128, 1, 0, 0, 0, 142, 24, 1, 0, 105, 0, 12, 21, 0, 18, 14, 2, 12, 15, 1, 0, 22, 0, 1, 26, 1, 1, 0, 12, 0, 0, 2, 0, 46. Total, 1,500; Average, 17½.

RHINES—0, 1, 1, 27, 54, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 56, 0, 0, 0, 18, 21, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 30, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A very fair number of persons attended the Salesroom yesterday, and the prices obtained were quite satisfactory. Mr. JAS. M. MILLER disposed of 144 plots of land located at Elizabeth, N. J., and Messrs MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold a fine country seat located at Fordham, Westchester, N. Y.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell at the Getty House, Yonkers, N. Y., 130 acres of land, two and a half miles north of the depot, lying on both sides of the New-York and Albany post road, and extending to the Hudson River, known as the property of the late WM. BOLMER, deceased.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE will sell a brownstone house and lot on the west side of Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, 141 feet south of Fulton-avenue; also a fine country residence at Haledon, N. J., 19¼ miles from the Paterson depot.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell the following property: No. 89 Chambers-street, corner of Oak-street, 3-story brick house; No. 169 Elm-street, 2-story brick house; No. 6 Marion-street, 2-story brick house; No. 107 Park-street, 3-story brick house; No. 19 Mott-street, 3-story brick-front house; No. 21 Mott-street, 2-story frame house.

Messrs. SCHENCK & MILLER will sell, at the City Salesroom, Brooklyn, the desirable lots, located in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, adjoining the farm-house and barn thereon, belonging to the estate of GEORGE WEBB, deceased.

Among the pieces of property offered at private sale, those offered by Mr. S. S. AHERN are particularly deserving of notice, located at Elizabeth, N. J., of convenient access to this city, and in good location. He has erected some eight new dwellings, which are nicely arranged and are sufficiently commodious for any moderate-sized family. They face the east, and have a fine view of the bay, the long bridge, and the scenery beyond. They are furnished with gas and water, and have many other conveniences. Full information concerning them may be had at Mr. AHERN's office, No. 69 Wall-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Messrs. Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick house and lot on west side of 12th-st., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 20x100, A. E. Phillips $7,100

3-story brick, 4-story brick houses and lot, No. 28 Thirty-fifth-st., by 200 feet, to Thirty-sixth-st., 25x100, A. Dunn $18,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story frame house, carriage house, stable and 6 acres, on the s. s. av. of Macomb's Dam road and Morris-st., Fordham Heights, Westchester County, W. E. Dey $28,000

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole & Son.

3-story brick house and lot, No. 231 Concord-st., 20 ft. n. of Carroll-st., lot 20x75, A. Lemon $9,800

4-story brick house and lot, No. 520 Columbia-st., adjoining above, lot 20x75, P. Connor 10,000

4-story brick house at the junction of Fulton, Adelphi and Willoughby-sts., 70.10 ft. front, 30 ft. s. s. to Willoughby-st., 32.10 ft. rear, John Jones 25,000

3-story brick house and lot, s. s. of 3d-st., 300 ft. w. of Hamilton-st., lot 20x70, E. Cudney 5,000

3-story marble-front house and lot, No. 30 Bond-st., 21 ft. w. of Court, lot 21x90, Jos. Blanchard 10,000

3-story frame house and lot, No. 116 Stevens-st., 40 ft. n. Willoughby-st., lot 20x100, Thos. Murphy 4,475

3-story frame house and lot, s. s. Tompkins-av., 21 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., lot 21.7x100, Mr. Lockett 4,900

3-story frame house and lot, No. 21 Montrose-st., near Tillary-st., lot 18.8x75, R. F. Rutt 4,300

2 lots n. s. York-st., 187 ft. e. of Jay-st., each 22x56.6 4,700

ELIZABETH, N. J.

By Jacob M. Miller.

7 lots on Grandes, near Standish-st., each 50x200, G. W. McLean $4,200

3 lots corner Stagelands and Grandes, same size, R. Mandle 1,600

3 lots corner Grand and Irving-sts., and 19 adjoining, same size, Mr. Fargo 6,000

2 lots adjoining, same size, Mr. Fargo 800

2 lots adjoining, Mr. Fargo 700

1 lot on Irving-st., adjoining Mr. Randolph and Bellevue-sts., same size, J. W. Molloy 10,000

7 lots on Grand-st., west of above, same size, F. Sheldon 3,200

3 lots corner Pennington-st., near Irving-st., same size, R. Rose 4,000

2 lots 25 feet of above on Grand-st., same size, G. W. McLean 1,000

1 lot on Grand-st., near Irving-st., same size, G. W. McLean 1,000

1 lot corner Standish-st. and Jersey-av., same size, F. Sheldon 800

4 lots on Jersey-av., adjoining, same size, F. Sheldon 3,100

13 lots 25 feet of above on Pennington-st., same size, R. Rose 3,100

11 lots on Jersey-av., near Irving-st., same size, G. W. McLean 3,600

2 lots on Pennington-st., corner of Standish-st., same size, R. Randall 1,400

12 lots on Pennington-st., adjoining above, same size, R. Rose 3,600

4 lots corner of Chancellor and Standish-sts., same size, Mr. Stanley 1,500

2 lots in rear on Jersey-av., same size, Mr. Stanley 1,500

4 lots corner of Standish and Chancellor-sts., same size, G. W. McLean 4,100

12 lots in rear of above on Jersey-av., same size, W. G. Fargo 4,400

8 lots corner of Irving and Chancellor-sts., same size, Mr. Stanley 3,200

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., w. s., 54 ft. s. of Houston-st., 22x70 ..... $9,125

Bleecker-st., w. s., 22.11 ft. w. of Bowery, 22.11x83.3 22,000

Broadway, s. e. corner of 112th-st., 76.8x47.11 60,000

Broome-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Essex-st., 25x76 14,000

Henry-st., No. 220, 22.6x100 16,000

Hester-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Forsyth-st., 25x80 10,000

Houston-st., s. s. of Attorney-st., 25x94 10,000

James-slip, No. 11, 18.8x28.4 5,000

Lexington-av., e. s., 20.9 ft. s. of 41st-st., 20.4x75 16,000

Madison-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 41st-st., 25.4x74 20,000

Madison-st., No. 70, 25x100 20,000

Perry-st., s. s. corner of 4th-st., 20x25 16,000

Perry-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x25 16,000

Perry-st., s. s., 275.6½ ft. w. of 4th-st., 24x100.11½ 17,000

Rivington-st., No. 97, 22x100 16,000

West-st., e. s. corner of Hubbell-st., 46x80 65,000

Fifth and 12th sts., between Avenue D and East River, 2 lots, 50x100 each ..... Sold.

11th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100 16,000

12th-st., s. s., 20.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22.11x96 6,000

18th-st., n. s., 187 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x92.2 10,000

20th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 16,000

24th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9 16,000

24th-st., s. s., 100 known by No. 29, 25x98.11 9,000

26th-st., n. s., 266.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25 feet of the block 16,000

26th-st., n. s., 100.11 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 16,000

26th-st., n. s., 291.2 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 20,000

26th-st., s. s., 242 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 20,000

26th-st., s. s., 316 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 20,000

26th-st., s. s., 341 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 20,000

26th-st., s. s., 366 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 20,000

26th-st., s. s.,

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 9 Cortlandt-st.

VERY VALUABLE ... AMERICAN ... PAINTINGS ... ONE OF THE MOST ... ARMED ASSEMBLAGES OF ... PAINTINGS OFFERED ... YEARS.

HENRY H. LEEDS ... WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4 and 5, at their Art Gallery, No. 9 Cortlandt-st., a very valuable collection of works of Art of the American, French, Italian, Dutch, and Belgian schools, comprising the following highly distinguished artists, viz:

Wm. Beard, Wm. Beard, Lambdin, Bell, Bellows, Bellows, Bellows

THE LONG-ISLAND RAILROAD DISASTER.

Proceedings Before the Coroner's Jury—Testimony of the Superintendent of the Road and the Engineer of the Train.

The Coroner's jury summoned to investigate into the cause of the death of seven persons in the accident on the Long Island Railroad yesterday, at 5 o'clock, in the large hall of Benson's Hotel, Jamaica, there was some excitement in the streets of the town, and a little gossiping interest at the inquest of which again. It leaks in the hot-room the fact which by was discussed, but it did not seem that anything appeared to merit the attention out of the daily routine was taking place.

There was not a very large attendance in the hall—not so large as was anticipated. The Hon. Abel Head, Attorney of Queens County, Esq., Deputy Attorney-General, assisted by JAMES W. DOWLING, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared on behalf of the people. The railroad company was represented by OLIVER CHARLES, Esq., Vice President, and Mr. BARNES, the Superintendent. They were interested deeply in the proceedings, and on their part at least, they appeared to be an entire willingness to place before the jury all the facts in their possession as to the condition of the train, the persons supposed to be most of more direct or general intelligence, and were selected with care and skill impartiality. At 1 o'clock the Coroner, ABRAHAM B. HEMMINGWAY, Esq., proceeded to call the roll of jurors, which was responded to by the following named:

John O'Donnell, George Cole, Lawrence Bennett, Alexander Harper, Edward S. Banks, Martin Van Pelt, Abel Bennett, Daniel Bergen, Peter S. Higbee, Jr., H. Smith.

The Coroner then stated that he was ready to proceed with the inquiry.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, sworn: Know Engineer Wm. Wilson; he was in charge of the train which left Brooklyn at 3 P.M. yesterday; I think there were four passenger cars; I have been over the road; I was on the train; I was in the last car; I was sitting in the last car; I was in the middle of the train; I was not in the front car; I was not in the second car; I was in the middle of the train; I was not in the front car; I was not in the second car; I was in the middle of the train; I was not in the front car; I was not in the second